P & O

B. SMYTH & CO , LD.,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,974—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th June.
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers fo the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	30th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th June 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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Apollo Street, Fort

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Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 28th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 7th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,256	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horse standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	6

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR

CHOLERA.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(*Made from the Government Formula.*)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Special cash rates	1 4	2 4
	Ordinary rates	1 8	2 8
Do. without Opium	Special cash rates	1 0	1 8
	Ordinary rates	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE

(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, ANTISPASMODIC.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Special cash rates	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Ordinary rates	As. 14 and Re. 1-8

For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Special cash rates	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Ordinary rates	Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

CHLORODYNE.

(TREACHER'S OWN MAKE.)

The above is largely employed by Medical Men, and also in Hospitals.

As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Special cash rates	As. 12 and Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0
	Ordinary rates	As. 14 and Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper

Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR
THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES, SPIRITS &c.,

WHISKY,
Spey Royal
Provost
BRANDY.
Universal
RUM.
Governor-General,
Jamaica.
SCHNAPPS
Silverstream
OLD TOM.
Castle I.
SHERRY
Manzanilla.
Amontillado.
Spanish.

PORT.
Invalid.
Spanish.
Blanco (White Port.)
MARSALA.
Castle V. P.
MADEIRA
Crown.
CHAMPAGNE,
Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
HOCK.
Hochheimer.
BURGUNDY.
Beaune Castle I.
SLOE GIN.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0

		Rs.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
PEKOE	"	0 14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
13, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI SALLE MAHOMED HAJI ABDUL LATIF has contracted TO PURCHASE from KHOJA ALLARAKHIABHOY POONJABHAI, the following property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Pydhowni Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B. No. 2166, and Street Nos. 185-88, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Samuel Yacoobjee, on the West by the property of the widow of the late Goolam Hoosein Meheralli, on the North by a sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Hajee Jackaria Hajee Ahmed, and on the South by the Pydhownee Road, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, 18, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from this date, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims not made within the aforesaid time and all claims thereafter made shall be considered as null, void and waived.—Dated this 27th June, 1900.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ, કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half year ending 31st December, 1899, at Rs. 30 per whole and 7½ per quarter share (free from Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after Thursday, the 28th June, 1900, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1900.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 2.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BREAD STUFF (Flour) ATTA and BRAN during 1900-1901, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay, up to 12 noon, on the 1st August, 1900.

2. Form of Tenders, Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer, upto 4 o'clock p.m. on the 31st July, 1900.
3. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.
4. Samples (25 lbs. each of Bread Stuff (Flour) and Atta and 10 lbs, Bran, it is proposed to supply) should be sent free of all charges, so as to reach the Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay, on or before the 21st July, 1900.
5. Earnest money of Rs. 2,000 for Bread Stuff (Flour) and Atta and Rs. 300 for Bran should accompany the Tenders.

ALEX. SHAIRP, Lieut. D.A.C.GL.,
For Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay District.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WE BEG TO INVITE the attention of the public to THE SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND that has been OPENED by the above Company, where perfect efficiency is guaranteed in both the arts with three months.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This fills a long felt want. Those in want of situation should write us, giving us full particulars of their capabilities, as we have always many applications for Shorthand Writers and Typists.

WANTED all Shorthand Writers and Typists, whether employed or not, to get their names registered in our books.

EMPLOYERS who are in want of Shorthand writers and Typists should communicate with us as we have opened a register of expert operators whom we shall be able to recommend FOR EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING work of all kinds done on special terms.

CIRCULARS ADDRESSED and despatched by contract.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed.

Full particulars on application.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,
PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY.

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly:—

1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JHONSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1900, at 4 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th June 1900.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE AND COMPANY,
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Under instructions from the Superintendent, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell at 1-30 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, in the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, Bombay, the following Stores:—

Lathe boring and bushing shell, No. 1.
Lathe self acting screw 12 inches centre 72 feet wd, No. 1.
Machine punching duplex lever, No. 1.
Machine slotting self acting 18 inches stroke No, 1.
Machine stone grinding, No. 1.
Machine wheel cutting, No. 1.
Iron wrought scrap cwts 187, iron cast scrap cwts, 71, steel, scrap cwts, 390, hammers chisels, augers, gauges, old pawlins leather belting, bags charcoal, newspapers, &c. &c. &c.,

About 400 cwts, of iron wrought bars angle, channell flat girder, &c., will also be sold if a reasonable price can be obtained.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale, &c., apply to

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Bombay, June 28, 1900.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli.* Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
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TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0.32a. Low water, 5-22m., 6-27a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Queen's Coronation Day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Virawa entered the dock on Monday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m., if there is no more rain.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The honorary secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 100 from his Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar, remitted in aid of the schools started by the said Association in Salsette, Bassein and Tanna.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Tradesmen and others posting parcels for stations in the Chin Hills, Shan States, and outlying districts of Burma, are advised to pack such articles in strong materials or stout wooden boxes as it is often impossible to prevent damage to flimsy or frail articles during transit, particularly in the monsoons, to these distant districts.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Franz Ferdinand, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 30th instant.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Raghunath Yeshwant, an old offender, was charged with house-trespass in order to commit theft. Cursetjee Eduljee, a Parsee, said that he was lying down in his room, on Tuesday afternoon, when he noticed the shadow of a man, and, on turning round, saw the accused in the room, putting his hands in the pockets of the complainant's coat. Complainant immediately caught hold of the intruder and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTING GANJA WITHOUT A PERMIT.—Before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Power charged Vithoo Morari, a Hindu, with importing into Bombay eight pounds of ganja without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. The evidence showed that, on Tuesday evening, the accused was going along Koombharwada Road in company of a coolie, who carried the ganja, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law and said that the ganja was for his own use. The magistrate fined him Rs. 50, and ordered the ganja to be confiscated.

PARSI CHARITIES.—In addition to Rs. 58,657 subscribed by the relations and friends of the late Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla on the occasion of his third-day's funeral obsequies (of which Rs. 30,000 were given from his own funds), the sum of Rs. 2,000 was set apart on further ceremonies on the morning of the fourth day, from his private moneys, thus making a grand total of Rs. 60,657, for philanthropic purposes.—On the death of Dr. Hormusjee Kuvarjee Tavaria, Rs. 3,503 were set apart for charitable objects, the principal contributors being his father Rs. 1,000, his mother Rs. 1,000, and from his own funds, Rs. 1,000, the rest being given by his near relatives and friends.

FATAL FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Suddoo Suntoo, a Hindu, aged about fifty years. The deceased was a ramosee in the service of the trustees of Sir Mungaldas Cloth Market and resided on the second storey of a house at Hanooman Lane. On Tuesday afternoon, Suddoo while throwing out a bucket of water from the verandah of his room, suddenly lost his balance and fell out on to the road. He was picked up in an unconscious state and bleeding from his nose and ears. The deceased was placed in a victoria and was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when he died on the way. His body was then conveyed to the morgue. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Sunday, there were two deaths at Lower Damaun, both due to starvation. On Monday there were five deaths, four attributed to starvation and one to cholera, the latter being a Parsi female, whose husband was attacked a fortnight ago and narrowly escaped, whereas his wife succumbed within twenty-four hours from the attack. This is the third Parsi female who has fallen a victim to the epidemic. Two other Parsi females and a male and a Christian female who were attacked recovered under careful treatment. Cholera epidemics, as has been observed by past experience, do not last here long, but the present one has already lasted more than a month. It is said that a proper fall of rain would drive it away. But rain seems to be withholding from Damaun which had the first shower lasting ten minutes only, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, whereas the adjoining places have had more than three inches of rain up to now. Somehow, the water of the wells here has sweetened since yesterday.

THE AFFAIRS OF HOMEE WADIA.

THE DEBTOR ABSCONDS.

YESTERDAY, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, before Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Strangman appeared on behalf of Mr. Lang in the matter of Homee Ardeshir Wadia. A week ago, he said, Mr. Lang asked for an interim order, but certain creditors Messrs. Marshall and Co. opposed the order, and his lordship ordered it to stand over for a week. Messrs. Marshall were not execution creditors and had not furnished an affidavit. Their solicitors had written that they did not intend now to oppose the application and did not intend to furnish an affidavit. He therefore asked his lordship to grant an interim order for six months and to order the opposing creditors to pay the costs of the application last week.

His Lordship: Why for six months?

Mr. Strangman: Certain of the creditors are in England. Will your lordship give us the costs of the application last week. These people were not execution creditors so that they had no *locus standi.*

Mr. Davur said that he appeared on the last occasion for the opposing creditors, but he was not aware that an opposing creditor was at any time made to pay the costs.

The Judge: I suppose they have been advised that they have no *locus standi?*

Mr. Davur: No, my lord, I am not instructed to-day because Mr. Homee Ardeshir Wadia has taken refuge under the Portuguese Government, because there is a criminal warrant against him. I don't think it is the practice of this court to give costs against the opposing creditor.

His Lordship: I don't want to know what the practice of the court is. I don't think I should make an order for costs of the last application. I make an interim order for six months.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court.

RE VENAYAK RAGHOONATH.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, applied to his lordship to amend the order made in the above matter on the 24th January last. His lordship, after hearing counsel, refused the application with costs.

RE LUKHMIDAS DAYALL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi under Section 86 of the Act, which was granted.

RE GUNESH ROWJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted an order for substituted service on his client's creditors.

RE SHELIM I. BENJAMIN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvant, was granted leave to serve notices and to amend his client's schedule.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	4	1	31
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	0	10
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	9
Total ...	8	2	121
Total plague deaths to date ...	75,540	64,409	
Same date last year ...		4	73
Small-pox ...	1	0	
Cholera ...	6	7	

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

NEW PLAY AT THE GLOBE

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

ART NOTES.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

MR. J. S. PIGOTT's new play "The Old Love," with which Miss Ethel Clinton started her season at the Globe on the 31st ult., carries us back to the day when artificiality and conventionalism were rampant upon the stage. The story is composed of a number of events which throughout bear the impress of having been made to order, while the characters comport and express themselves in a manner that suggests only at long intervals any approximation to actual life. The author seems, indeed, diligently to have searched the theatrical dictionary in order to pick out of it the most familiar words and phrases beloved of the stilted writers of fifty years ago. "The Old Love" is, in point of fact, very, very old, and might well, one is tempted to think, have been allowed to rest after having done such valiant service in days gone by. Such as his plot is, Mr. Pigott has overburdened it with wholly unnecessary details, and quite three-fourths of his lengthy second act are thus devoted to matters in which the audience takes not the slightest interest, set forth by characters having scarcely a bowing acquaintance with the main issue. The story itself treats of the estrangement of two lovers, brought about by the unscrupulous suppression of certain letters by the girl's mother, of their eventual discovery of the truth when too late to ensure their happiness in legitimate fashion, of their determination to fly with each other and live their lives together, heedless of the world's opinion and of their final act of renunciation. But the machinery upon which the author depends for the development of his fable is of far too old-fashioned a kind to render the tale convincing to a modern audience. One or two scenes he has contrived to handle with a fair measure of spontaneity and simple skill, but for the most part he merely succeeds in making his art only too apparent. In the circumstances it was hardly to be expected that even a fairly competent company could breathe vitality into the play. Mr. Frank Cooper's earnestness, and Mr. F. H. Macklin's bluff sincerity, Mr. Sidney Brough's light and pleasant manner, and Miss Dora Barton's delightfully fresh acting were all more or less lost upon unresponsive roles, while the womanly tenderness and pathos of Miss Cynthia Brooke's performance only served to accentuate the author's shortcomings. Having as manageress the right of selection, Miss Ethel Clinton cast herself for the part of a wealthy American widow, who would appear to have been at infinite pains to cultivate a cockney accent. The reception of the piece was mildly favourable.

A promising career has unhappily been cut short by the sudden death of Mr. Ralph Lumley, who succumbed on Sunday week to an attack of pneumonia after an illness of only two days. The record of Mr. Lumley's achievements as a dramatist is, it has to be admitted, not a lengthy one, but those who knew him best had, and were entitled to have, the greatest hopes that time would amply justify the expectations they had formed regarding him. With his first piece, produced when the author was still quite young, Mr. Lumley made an immediate hit. "Aunt Jack" will long be remembered for its exuberant fun and irresistible humour. The farce was manifestly written to provide Mrs. John Wood with a part in which her well-known talents would be seen at their best. How thoroughly the play fulfilled that purpose its success abundantly attested. Even after a lapse of ten years one recalls with a vivid sense of pleasure the appearance of the popular actress in the witness-box and her desire to favour the Court with a snatch of a then famous song. In "Thoroughbred," designed for and produced by Mr. J. L. Toole at his own theatre, Mr. Lumley approached more closely to comedy than to farce, and thus contrived still further to consolidate his reputation as a playwright to be reckoned with in the future. Unluckily the piece never received a fair chance, Mr. Toole being forced by illness to retire from the cast after the first performance. No better fortune attended Mr. Lumley's third venture, "Belle Bellairs," given at the Avenue with Mrs. John Wood in the principal part, and withdrawn within little more than a week later. Yet upon those who cared to penetrate a little beneath the surface of things, "Belle Bellairs" left a very distinct and lasting impression, and despite its failure with the public served to confirm the hope that Mr. Lumley had within him the stuff of which successful writers of comedy are made. From the disappointment occasioned by the brief run of the piece Mr. Lumley, the least confident of men respecting his own powers—recovered slowly, and for an appreciable interval seemed to take little pleasure in his work. But in course of time he found courage to resume his usual occupation, so much so that at the moment of his death he had on his desk several plays practically completed. Of a singularly modest and, it might almost be said, timorous temperament, Mr. Lumey shrank from any attempt to push his own wares, and only by his most intimate friends could he be induced to speak concerning his work. But to them the thought of his kindly nature and gentle disposition will always remain as an enduring memory.

A performance of "Fidelio" during the season seems to have become quite an institution. It would redound to the credit of all concerned were it to become a necessary tradition. The world has seen but one Beethoven, and that one Beethoven wrote but one opera—a work on which the great master expended more time and labour than perhaps on any other of his creations. Not content with revising and rewriting "Fidelio" at least once after its initial performance, the four overtures which Beethoven composed before he had satisfied himself remain as a testimony to the estimation in which he held his only stage-work. Such a classic demands an interpretation worthy of its importance. Let us hasten to add that Saturday night's performance was one of an all-round general excellence. Fraulein Ternina again appeared as Fidelio and made no less an impression than that she created two seasons ago since when, it will be remembered, Mdme. Lilli Lehmann has been heard in the same part. In the duet in the second act, Fraulein Ternina rose to great heights, both histrionically and vocally, and was throughout the evening accorded a reception which resulted in frequent recalls, an order of things which one has grown to associate with performances of the more popular Italian operas rather than with those of the more sedate German school. Herr Dippel made his rentree this season as Florestan, and gave a much more satisfactory and vigorous rendering of the part than last year. Fraulein Scheff and Herr Breur as Marcelline and Jacquino respectively played with the requisite lightness of touch, while Herr Blass was an admirable Rocco, and Herren Bertram, and Mulhmann effectively completed the cast. Herr Mottl obtained a splendid performance from his orchestra. The "Leonora" overture, No. 3, called forth a special ovation. Everything points to a most successful issue of the performances of the "Ring," which commence to-morrow night, the rehearsals for which have been of the most arduous and painstaking character. It is perhaps as well to remind the public that the gallery, for which the price of admittance is half-a-crown as usual, has not been reserved as on previous occasions. All other seats are already sold. Mdme. Calve, who has received a command to appear before the Queen on June 26 in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and in the garden scene of "Faust," will be in the bill again on Monday, June 11, while the brothers de Reszke will sing with Mdme. Melba in "Romeo and Juliet" the next evening. Signor Puccini's "La Tosca" goes into active rehearsal this week. The earlier part of the week was entirely devoted to repetition of operas already heard this season, with a few alterations in the distribution of parts. On Wednesday Fraulein Ternina repeated her very fine impersonation of Elizabeth in "Tannhauser," the Venus on this occasion being very creditably represented by Miss Lucile Hill. On Thursday there was a full house to see Miss Macintyre in Aïla, and they were rewarded by another exceedingly fine performance of Verdi's tuneful Egyptian drama. Madame Melba appeared as Marguerite in "Faust" on Friday, and was distinctly disappointing. Possibly she has not completely recovered from the indisposition which compelled her to postpone her rentree at the beginning of the season. In any case, her voice, splendid as is its quality, showed traces of wear, and her acting was even more cold and colourless than usual. M. Saleza was a quite satisfactory "Faust." His voice is rich in tone and his acting is always intelligent.

Covent Garden was completely filled by a fashionable audience on Tuesday night for the performance of the opening opera of this season's first cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen." "Das Rheingold" was played without "cuts," and for two and a half hours without a pause the house listened to an adequate, though in no way great, interpretation of the famous Bayreuth master's work. Such a performance has to be regarded from quite a different standpoint from that in which one approaches those of the other operatic schools. After all, with Wagner, the orchestra is the thing, and pure vocalisation is only met with by accident in the rendering of his works when the character does not demand for its proper colouring, as is so frequently the case, an explosively declamatory method, and when the art of the exponent has been formed on the "bel canto" traditions. Herr van Rooy was not only in bearing a dignified and majestic Wotan, but he also sang his music beautifully, without undue exaggeration or emphasis. In like manner Frau Schumann-Heink, who doubled the parts of Flosshilde and Erda, gave the Earth Goddess's warning with splendid effect. Herr Friedrichs appeared as Alberich; the timbre of his voice suited the part admirably, though a little more strict adherence to the "centre of the note" would at times not have been amiss. Herr Breuer made a grotesque Mime, and Herr Briesemeister was a vocally and histrionically acceptable Loge. Frau Russ-Belce and Miss Susan Strong were both successful as Fricka and Freia respectively, while the two giants, Fasolt and Fafner, were quite safe in the hands of Herr Blass and Mr. Lempriere Pringle. The orchestra was quite excellent under Herr Mottl's guidance, and gave a capital rendering of the difficult score. The mis-en-scene shows quite an advance on previous productions on the same stage of the same work, but surely something better than the very second rate provincial pantomime serpent, with its obviously green electric light eyes, might be devised for the third scene.

Mr. W. J. Laidlay's brilliant but unavailing assault upon the Academy has closed against him the door at Burlington House, where only the humble and the adoring may seek entrance. The loss is the Academy's, for Mr. Laidlay is one of those rare painters whose work is of signal importance, but necessarily it is not of the kind to cry out from the walls of the Academy. Seen in the seclusion of the studio at Circus-road, St. John's Wood, with no jarring note of apposition, one can gauge its limits and appraise its range. Egypt has been Mr. Laidlay's theme, and he has painted it with indefatigable industry from Alexandria to Assona. Incidentally, though not for the first time, he has proved that there are aspects of Egyptian scenery and atmosphere other than those of the gaudy crimson sunset behind the Pyramids, beloved of the tourist under the fostering care of the Messrs. Cook. It is the blue skies that become grey with very exuberance of light; it is the days that are shrouded with fields of cloud, that do not hide, but heighten, the splendours and mysteries of the East; and it is the long Nile waters, shifting uneasily in the mist that have appealed to Mr. Laidlay. The blatant noonday heat which scorches eternally on the sun-browned landscape is the unpleasant incident, not to be ignored, but too obvious to be the sole concern of the painter. The exhibition should not be missed by any who would study an artist's version of familiar themes often vulgarized by the scene-painter.

The paragraphists have been busy over the dangers from fire, happily escaped to date, to which the National Gallery is exposed, and assuredly there can be no excuse if the official custodians have neglected any precaution against the risks of what would be something more than a National calamity. But the recent fire was only the text from which an excellent sermon may be preached, for, to tell the truth, the National Gallery was never in the slightest danger of being so much as singed. As the testimony and belief of one who watched the fire from its outbreak to its finish, it may be recorded that had the whole block of buildings been burned to the ground, had the wind even changed its quarter, the stone walls of the National Gallery might have been heated, but under no possible combination of circumstances could they have caught fire. The proximity of the barracks is another affair altogether. They form part of the building in Trafalgar Square, and the danger is certain and immediate. The curator of the National Gallery has so many pre-occupations that an appeal to him may be unavailing; but behind him are the Trustees, and in the background—too far in the background—is the Government. It is to be hoped that the attention of Parliament will be called to the matter without delay. All down Whitehall we are spending millions on palatial buildings to be the cushioned seats of government. An expenditure of 1 per cent. on that outlay would ensure the safety of the National Gallery, which is the seat of government of all things that concern the artist.

ALLEGED PERSONATION AND CHEATING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, three Hindoo labourers, named Ragoo Baboo, Govind Rama and Balcrushna Narrayen, were placed before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, the first charged with personating a public servant, and also with cheating Hurry Daji in respect of Rs. 5, and the other two with abetment of the offence. Mr. Godinho, pleader, instructed by Inspector Bartley, prosecuted on behalf of the complainant, while Messrs. S. G. Velinker, C. J. Ashbury and H. N. Vijayker, pleaders, defended the accused. The complainant in his evidence deposed that he was a labourer, and resided in a room on the first floor of a house at Kolsa Mohola. The second accused also occupied a room opposite the complainant. About half-past 8 o'clock on the night of May 30, the second accused called at the complainant's place, and enquired if there was any sick man in his room, as there were two men of the Municipality awaiting downstairs to take sick people to the plague hospital. The accused further said that the two Municipal servants had already removed other people from that house to the hospital and that they intended to remove the complainant's brother who was lying sick in the room. He asked the complainant for some money, or else he would remove the sick man to the hospital and the tenants of the place to the segregation camp. The complainant replied he was a poor man and could not afford to comply with the request of the second accused. The accused then went downstairs and returned with his two companions, the first and the third accused, to the complainant's room. The two men were dressed as Municipal sepoys. They threatened to remove the complainant's brother to the hospital unless some money was given to them. The second accused asked the complainant to give the other two Rs. 5, and the matter would be squared up. The complainant then went into his room, and returned with Rs. 5, which he paid to the first accused in the presence of his four friends. All the accused then left. On the following day, he learnt that the two men were not municipal servants, but were coolies, and that it was a dodge to swindle him out of Rs. 5. Information was given to the police, and the three were taken into custody. The case was postponed.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sergeant Colley, East Kent, is promoted to 2nd-Lieutenant in the North Lancashires.

Captain Grimston, 18th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar, vice Captain Jermyn, proceeding on Field service.

Lieutenant Walter, 21st Bombay Infantry, is appointed to the Deol Irregular Force; and Lieutenant Stockley, 3rd Bombay Infantry, to the Meywar Bhil Corps.

Colonel Neville, Madras is likely to officiate vice General Henry, appointed Quartermaster-General in India; and General Dyce, from Allahabad, probably replaces General Barraw, ordered to China as Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal.

The 2nd Bengal Infantry will be relieved by the 45th Sikhs from Mooltan; the 30th Punjab Infantry from Jullundur is replacing the 45th Sikhs at Mooltan; and the 2nd Bengal Infantry, on relief, will rail to Agra, where their furlough men will rejoin, and the mobilisation be completed before the regiment embarks for China. The 14th Sikhs at Nowshera will not be replaced at present.

THE result of the Belgian provincial elections does not modify the position of parties, the Catholics retaining a majority in six provinces out of nine. The Liberals and Socialists have obtained some partial successes.

THE WEATHER.

THE Port Officer has notified that weather conditions are unchanged off the West Coast. Weather is still unsettled but it is doubtful if it will result in a cyclone.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Virowa, Captain E. McDougall, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Mauritius, via Seychelles and Aden, experienced fresh to moderate monsoon.—The same company's steamer Onipenta, Captain J. Wilson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, met with bad weather at the Sands Heads and strong monsoon up to Vingorla, from thence rainy and squally weather.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

Tuesday:—Pressure has increased generally, but changes have been irregular. It has decreased locally in North-East Bengal, east of Central Provinces and in South Konkan. The shallow depression in Bengal is unchanged in character, but has advanced slowly in northerly direction and is central near Bogra. Winds have changed to east at Bombay and Ratnagiri, and the weather is apparently slightly disturbed off South Konkan Coast. Light to moderate rain continues in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, and light to heavy rain in West Coast districts. Light to moderate rain has been general in Central Provinces, and local showers in other parts of the Peninsula and Upper India; Ratnagiri has received five inches; Bombay and Jessore, four inches; Karwar and Akola, three inches; Narainganj and Dinajpur, two inches; Nagpur, Murree and Gulmarg one. Mean temperature is in defect in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Behar, Chota Nagpur and almost whole Peninsula. It is four to five degrees in excess in Central India and Gujarat, and four degrees in defect in South India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	9	09	7	45	8	73	6	37
Tuesday, 26th June ...	1	0	2	50	1	18	3	25
Total....	10	09	9	95	9	91	9	62
Total fall to June 26th 1899	19	85	19	80	25	27	21	88
Total fall to June 26th 1898	24	65	26	49	26	52	25	12

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.

Previously registered ...	6	83
Tuesday, June 26th, 1900 ...	2	60
Total ...	9	43

Registered from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	0	12
Monday, 25th June...	0	0
Total ...	0	12
Total up to 25th June, 1899...	19	67

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore ...	29·431	Calm	3	104·6	83·0	35	...	0·22	−1·27
Sirsa ...	29·313	SW	3	107·3	91·1	43	...	0·61	−0·04
Delhi ...	29·501	WNW	4	101·2	86·4	36	...	1·3	−1·29
Agra ...	29·450	SW	5	105·0	87·4	38	...	1·14	−0·87
Cawnpore ...	29·468	NNE	4	102·4	82·1	71	0·01	1·85	...
Allahabad ...	29·444	ENE	7	99·1	83·7	64	...	0·24	−4·34
Jhansi ...	29·482	WNW	5	108·3	87·7	33	...	0·39	−3·35
Jacobabad ...	29·461	SE	2	116·1	85·0	67	...	0·00	−0·04
Karachi ...	29·524	WSW	14	95·4	82·2	68	..	0·00	−0·46
Jeypore ...	29·521	WSW	10	101·2	88·1	48	..	0·73	−1·17
Ajmere ...	29·562	W	15	102·4	83·5	68	...	0·60	−1·81
Deesa ...	29·511	WSW	20	103·1	81·5	64	...	0·00	−1·39
Ahmedabad.	29·630	NW	6	105·3	83·6	64	..	0·00	...
Bhuj ...	29·579	W	22	97·3	81·9	83	..	0·00	−1·77
Jamnagar ...	29·617	SW	14	96·1	80·3	73	..	0·00	..
Rajkot ...	29·62	W	15	101·9	79·5	95	...	0·00	−4·01
Bhownagar Para ...	29·637	SW	15	105·1	82·7	60	..	0·00	...
Veraval ...	29·613	WSW	9	87·6	82·2	84	...	0·00	..
Neemuch ...	29·581	WSW	19	101·0	81·5	71	...	1·37	−1·87
Indore ...	29·616	NW	11	97·8	79·1	75	...	0·90	−5·02
Saugor ...	29·549	W	3	95·4	75·1	74	0·44	2·47	−3·70
Jubulpore ...	29·534	WSW	6	90·9	75·2	71	..	0·66	−7·10
Hoshangabad ...	29·598	SW	9	101·6	80·2	69	—	1·64	−5·46
Khandwa ..	29·626	NW	11	95·2	79·1	68	...	1·19	−4·03
Raipur ...	29·601	Calm	12	98·4	75·6	91	0·22	8·98	+1·94
Nagpur ...	29·627	WSW	11	95·7	78·1	80	...	2·66	−4·64
Amraoti ...	29·658	WSW	12	92·7	73·3	84	0·22	2·71	−2·88
Akola ...	29·655	W	8	94·9	75·8	82	0·01	5·65	+1·08
Surat ...	29·652	NW	9	97·2	81·6	69	...	0·10	−8·27
Malegaon ..	29·685	WSW	16	86·9	74·1	70	...	1·15	−3·02
Bombay ...	29·682	SSE	11	82·1	77·5	91	1·17	9·84	−6·96
Poona ...	29·681	WSW	18	87·0	71·4	66	...	1·22	−3·05
Ahmednagar ...	29·714	W	13	88·9	70·4	69	...	5·90	...
Aurangabad ...	...	W	17	92·9	73·2	77	...	8·28	...
Sholapur ...	29·704	WSW	24	92·2	72·0	69	...	6·35	+1·76
Ratnagiri ..	29·713	Calm	3	85·4	74·9	96	2·94	21·62	−6·07
Belgaum ...	29·749	WSW	14	76·3	67·3	95	0·20	5·69	−0·83
Goa ...	29·753	WNW	12	82·0	74·4	95	2·47	34·42	...
Karwar ...	29·801	WSW	8	83·2	74·5	88	3·18	40·64	+7·64
Mangalore..	29·853	WSW	4	85·3	72·9	83	2·05	36·20	+4·88
Calicut ...	29·810	W	7	82·7	74·0	90	0·91	[illegible]	+0·80
Cochin ...	29·882	WNW	...	85·5	73·2	86	0·33	26·56	+0·99
Bangalore ...	29·835	SW	15	81·7	65·3	85	0·34	2·96	−0·11
Secunderabad ...	29·692	W	14	92·1	73·5	77	0·10	3·48	−0·76
Masulipatam	29·691	WNW	14	96·6	76·6	80	0·23	1·62	−3·34
Bellary ...	29·755	W	14	92·2	76·3	57	0·06	0·80	−0·80
Cuddapah ..	29·745	WNW	6	101·2	80·9	59	...	1·36	−2·38
Madras ...	29·746	W	11	99·5	81·5	61	0·09	1·25	−0·64
Coimbatore	29·835	W	5	83·9	71·6	77	0·04	2·28	+0·98
Trichinopoly ...	29·799	WNW	14	96·6	80·8	55	...	1·96	+0·56
Negapatam .	29·791	SW	7	99·0	79·9	61	..	0·03	−1·45
Colombo ...	29·891	WSW	6	88·5	79·0	87	...	7·10	+0·88
Aden ...	29·780	S	5	96·3	87·3	46	..	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=1·16 (9·32); G. T. H.=2·50 (10·25); St. G. H.=2·78 (9·89); C. P.=1·17 (9·82).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Ratnagiri, the pressure has changed by small amounts over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are feebly cyclonic on the West Coast, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to light.

There is not much change in the day and night temperatures. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several districts.

Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (3·18"), Ratnagiri (2·94"), Goa (2·47") and Mangalore (2·05"), over an inch at Bombay (1·17"), and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Raipur, Saugor, Amraoti Akola, Calicut Cochin, Banglore, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore.

A small area of slightly abnormally low pressure lies on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Goa, where the weather is suspicious and in a slightly unsettled condition. The weather conditions are favourable for rain along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, but more particularly to the south of Ratnagiri to Mangalore, where more or less heavy rain is likely. A few local showers are to be expected in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The following telegram was sent yesterday to Ports of Bombay and Goa by the Simla Meteorological Office:—

Disturbed weather appearing over Arabian Sea to the west of Goa. Caution necessary to ships proceeding southward. Hoist cautionary flag signal.

G. L. TOWERS.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th June, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·715
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77·0
Dew Point ...	76·0
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·885
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	82·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	75·6
General Directions of wind* ...	W, WSW, SSE, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	226
Fall of Rain ...	3·25
Total fall during month ...	9·62
year ...	9·62
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 27th ...	0·20

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Trold, 2,075 tons, Captain O Sundby, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Urlana, 2,383 tons, Captain J Wilson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Murray, 1,320 tons, Captain L Beer cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 11th June, with a cargo of coal and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Aga Sayed Abbas, Mr Canjee Dhunjee and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain E McDougall, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Mauritius 5th June via Seychelles and Aden, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 27.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia ...		Greet ...	Wet Basin ...		Turret-ship
Plassy ...					Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie ...		Vale ...	Wet Basin ...		R I M S
Investigator ...		Heming ...	Do.		R I M S
Nancoury ...		Mills ...	Do.		R I M S
Marathon ...		J G Field ...	Dry dock ...		Royal Navy
Yanariva ...	2165	Smith ...			M M & Co
Chusan ...	2852	Denny ...			P & O Co
Okara ...	3139	Fry ...	Calcutta ...		M M & Co
Duke of Portland ...	2481	Lang ...			M M & Co
Alboin ...	619	Curtis ...			R S & Co
Trold ...	2075	Sunby ...			M M & Co
Rajpootana ...	1312	Shepherd ...			M M & Co
H Bolckow ...	629	Baker ...			B & P S [illegible]
Cowric ...	3155	Danies ...			Graham & Co
Mahommadi ...	1252	Raffin ...			B & P S N Co
Onipenta ...	3420	Wilson ...			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Taber ...	1884	Coates ...	Mauritius ...		H Cassum
B	Urlana ...	3383	Acheson ...	Calcutta ...	27-6	M M & Co
D	Okhla ...	3435	MacDiarmids ...			M M & Co
F	Clan Murray ...	3121	Beer ...		28-6	F M & Co
H & J	Magdala ...	3340	Greet ...			Turret Ship
"	Tenasserim ...		do ...			Receiving Hulk
K	Mars ...	2497	Curtis ...	London ...	2-7	W & A G & Co
L	Indravati ...	513	Adum ...			Shepd & Co
M	Zaida ...	2883	Hugill ...	Repairing ...		M M & Co
O	Quito ...	2152	Baird ...	Glasgow	2-7	W & A G & Co
Q	City of Edinburgh ...	2092	Baillie ..	Karachi ...	28-6	F F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani ...	552	Fakeer ...			Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Annam ...	2338	Dogjirut ...	Colombo ...	28-6	M M & Co
2	Armenia ...	2218	Shanklin ...	Marseilles ...	2-7	W&AG&Co
3	Virawa ...	2158	McDougall ...			M M & Co
4	Ballaarat ...	2860	Field ...	China ...	30-7	P & O Co
5	Coromandel ...	2783	Vibert ...	China ...	3-7	P & O S N Co
6	Parramatta ...	2851	Symons ...	Aden ...	7-7	P & O S N Co
7	Aglaia ...	1173	Marochino ...	Shanghai ...		A L S N Co
8	E F Ferdinand ...	3860	Castanze ..	Kobe ...	18-6	A L S N Co
9	El Guise ...	639	Ahmed ...	Repairing ...		W & A G & Co
10	Imaum ...	2705	Penberthy ..	Antwerp ...	2-7	K N & Co
12	Egypt ...	4198	Preston ...	London ...	30-6	P & O Co
14	Kola ...	497	Robertson	Karachi ...	26-6	M M & Co
14	Dumra ...	762	Russell ...	Karachi ...	29-6	M M & Co
15	Pachumba ...	544	Skinner ...	P Gulf ...	28-6	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Virawa s ...	McDougall ..	Mauritius, June 15.
27	Onipenta s ...	Wilson ...	Calcutta, June 11.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Urlana s ...	Wilson ...	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Annam, Poydmot, for Kobe, &c.
" Trold, Sundby, for Calcutta.
" Pachumba, Skinner, for Persian Gulf.
" Clan Murray, Beer, for Calcutta.

The steamer Virawa, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date	ARRIVALS. Vessels.	ARRIVALS. Commander.	ARRIVALS. From	DEPARTURES. Date.	DEPARTURES. To
April.					
30	L M Dredger	Apra ...	Perim ...		
May.					
13	Woodcock ..	Laird ...	Zanzibar ...		
31	Minto R I M	McArthur ...	Somali coast.		
June.					
5	Redbreast Gun Boat ...	Hill ...	Sheerness ...		
10	Falcon ...	Craig ...	Somali coast.	[illegible]	Somali coast
	Bundesrath ...	Weisskam ...	Mombassa ...	11	Hamburg
11	Parramatta ...	Symons ...	London ...		Bombay
	Baron Glamis	Goudy ...	Mussowa ...		
12	Wissmann ...	Mackenzie ...	Hodeida ...	14	Hodeida
	Meyun ...	Rawling ...	Perim ...	12	Perim
13	Turk stan ...	Paton ...	Persian Gulf.	13	London
	Shahristan ..	Japp ...	Manchester...		Persian Gulf
	Palestina ...	Brissco ...	Mussowa ...		Mussowa
	Oceanien ...	Schmitz ...	Bombay ...		Marseilles
	E Franz Ferdinand ...	Costonzo ...	Trieste ...		K'chi & China
	Boynton ...	Howse ...	Batoum ...	17	Salif
	Iraouaddy ..	Beveloquo ...	Mauritius ...	14	Marseilles
14	Saadet ...	Muslihuddin	Jeddah ...	15	Jeddah
	Egypt ...	Preston ...	Bombay ...	17	Bombay
	Volute ...	Carter ...	Batoum ...	15	Calcutta
15	Rome ...	Leach ...	Sydney ...		London
	Aglaja ...	Marochin ..	Trieste ...	16	Bombay
	Electra ...	Grecy ...	Sea ...		
16	Eden ...	Boyd ...	Greenock ...	16	Sydney

Aden, June 17.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—25 cases confectionery, Tyebally Akberally; 70 cases stout and 130 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 13 bales paper, Abdoohoosen Kkuabhoy; 5 cases soap, T Akberally.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—100 cases provision B J Buxey and Co; 8 packages chemicals Nadkerni and Co.

Parramatta s—15 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally; 19 cases chees, D Dadabhoy.

Clydesdale s—3 casks writing ink Abdoolhoosein Kikabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—16 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 135 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 60 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 49 bales wool, Moorarjee Ruttonsey; 72 bales wool, Oosman Suleman; 7 bales wool, C Macdonald and Co; 232 cwt old brass, R Keroba; 14 bales wool and 3 bales goat hair, Cassum Essa and Co; 70 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—11 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 2 bales hides and 9 cwt peacock feathers, Karmally Bhimjee Sajan; 50 cwt deer horns, Megjee Mohamed and Co; 15 cwt medicinal plants and 5 cwt jambulseed, Kemp and Co, Ld; 95 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 875 cwt crushed bones, Bandally Esmail; 2 bundles woollen carpets, F Fischer and Co; 2 cases mica, E Spinner and Co.

Mars s—14 cwt fish maws, Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—210 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 80 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Premjee; 700 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 75 bales hemp, 450 cwt myrabolams, Seervai and Chinoy; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—15 cwt country tar soap, Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 35 cwt shark fins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

E Franz Ferdinand s 100 bales twist, Jairam Dhunjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—400 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, June 28.
Vigil of Saint Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Hymns 430 and 439.
Friday, June 29.
Festival of Saint Peter,
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral), Hymns 448, 319 & 435.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
FESTIVAL OF ST. PETER,
Thursday, June 28.
8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong. Preacher Rev. R. Hugh Gundry.
Friday, June 29.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
Alms for the Sunday Schools.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church,
Friday, June 29.
St. Peter Ap. M.
7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 26.

10 p.m. ...	81·2

WEDNESDAY—JUNE 27.

6 a.m. ...	78·3
10 a.m. ...	80·6
2 p.m. ...	84·3
6 p.m. ...	81·3

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a
NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,
Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
(Rupees 1,250 only.)
ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING
JAMES MACCABE'S Extra large size
WATCH.
One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
(two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£100 13-16	plus 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-4	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£107	,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£63 7-8	,,
Bar Silver in London	23 1-2	plus 7-16
do in New York	61 5-8	plus 5-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12	unchanged
do on New York	4·86 1-8	,,
Discount Bank of England	3 per cent.	,,
do Short London Bills	2 3-4 per cent	,,
do Indian Bank Bills	3 per cent.	,,

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady during the day, especially as regards credits, the rate for which for July is 1s. 4 3-16d., but there are not many buyers for this delivery at the rate, most of the Banks only buying up to the 15th. For Bank Telegraphic, either for ready or forward, 1s. 4d. seems further off than ever. The amount of business done to-day is of the smallest.

Bank Telegraphic ready & forward		1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	do.	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	do.	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs	do.	1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight		Rs. 196.
Hongkong	do.	Rs. 144
Japan	do.	Rs. 148 1-2

COUNCILS.—The minimum rate for Bills accepted was 1s. 3 31-32d. and for Telegraphic Transfers 1s. 4 1-32d. Tenders received 10 per cent. for Bills and Transfers in full. Total amount of tenders Rs. 325 to Rs. 350 lakhs. Amount to be tendered for next week is unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95-12-0 and declined to Rs. 95-10-0 during the day, improving at the close to Rs. 95-11-0 with a limited business passing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Quiet but steady with little doing.

		Rs.
Bank of Bombay		1,272 1-2
China Mills Co. S. and W. Co.		425
Currimbhoy	do.	630
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway		647 1-2
Tapti Valley	do.	472 1-2
Bombay, Burma Trading Corpn.		6,650
Do.	New Issue	1,700
Kemp and Co.		367
Port Canning Co.		507 1-2

FREIGHTS.—The market is distinctly steady and while sellers are inclined to advance rates, on the other hand there is no response from buyers.

COALS.—Market decidedly firmer and Bird's have been sold for June and July at Rs. 14, Seebpore at Rs. 15 for June shipment, while 1,000 tons Jardine for July sold at Rs. 14-4-0.

WHEAT.—The market is firmer and for June-July Rs. 5-5-0 is quoted with Rs. 5-7-3 for August-September.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—Quiet but steady at unchanged rates.

CASTORSEED.—Firm with buyers at Rs 39-8-0, but few sellers.

LINSEED.—The market is strong with a good demand at Rs. 10-3-0, for bold sellers asking one anna higher, and Rs. 10-2-0 for small grain.

RAPESEED.—Market easier at 7-8 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 7-15-0 for Yellow.

POPPYSEED.—The market is steady with business passing at Rs. 8-11-0 to Rs. 8 11-6.

LONDON quotes Linseed 58s. July-August, Antwerp, sellers firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K., 2,160,000 qrs.

COTTON.—Although cotton was again higher in Liverpool and New York yesterday exporters and Mills have been quiet and the total purchases today do not exceed 600 bales, prices being unchanged. In the Bazaar speculators have advanced prices of new crop about Rs. 3 per candy, but there is not much doing.

		Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready		195
do.	F. G. do.	185, Jan. 1901, Rs. 187.
Broach Fine		220
do.	Good	215, Mar. 1901, Rs. 218.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales, Imports 2,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 12-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 3-8d. unchanged.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
5·17	5·14	4·52	4·34	4·31
—3-64	—3-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-32

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	,,
Do to Continent	8,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9 9-16	unchanged
Futures, month of August	9·03	plus 18
Do. do of December	8·39	,, 15

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	38
Berar	83
Total Oomras	121
Compta and Dharwar	63
Western	101
Bengals	180
Persian	118
American	650
Total	1233

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	34,987
Linseed	6,802
Rapeseed	3 281
Gingellyseed	2,514
Poppyseed	6,404
Castorseed	11,664
Rice	272,281
Myrabollams	1,912

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	28 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 23th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela from Japan, sailed from Penang for Bombay via Rangoon on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	23,04,393	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks	23,95,393	67,26,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,275	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	239	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	21,45,852	61,94,534	93,230	84,33,616

Increase for the week ......Rs. 13,716
Increase to date 6,96,839

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 9th June, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,130	—	—	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,393	45,461	6,842	...	87,276	...
Goods	2,13,258	93,879	1,19,379	...	20,35,664	...
Other earnings	6,364	13,285	..	6,921	...	62,086
Total for week	2,71,925	1,52,625	1,19,300	...	...	...
Aggregate	58,64,711	38,03,857	...	...	20,60,854	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

DASTOOR—June 27, at her residence, Dastur Hall, Poona, Alibai, wife of Khan Bahadoor Meher Hoshang Dastoor, Executive Officer, daughter of the late Dastoor Ruttonji Jamaspji Jamasp Asana. Deeply regretted. Funeral this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOND—June 23, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Charles J Bond, of a son.

INGLE—June 15, at Ootacamund, the wife of J Ingle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STREET—HAYNES—June 20, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, by the Rev D Reid, Charles Street, son of Samuel Street, late Sub-Engineer, P W D, Bengal, to Mabel Constance Haynes, eldest daughter of the late H H Haynes, Esq, Allahabad.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—June 12, at the Retreat, Jubbulpore, after a short illness, Francis Mary Anne, wife of Lieutenant-General H R Browne.

WALSH—June 17, at Lucknow, of apoplexy, Edward Walsh (Office of I G of Prisons), aged 43 years and 20 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

THE problem of increasing human energy with special reference to the use of the sun's dynamic force is dealt with at considerable length in a highly suggestive paper contributed to the *Century* by the well-known physicist, Nikola Tesla. In his view, the burning of coal to procure motive power is a barbarous waste of material. One inconvenience of resorting to this unscientific method, is that the price of coal has already risen to a point that threatens the railway systems in England with the curtailment, or even the loss, of their dividends. It is clear that with the phenomenal increase in the world's requirements, the coal-supply cannot last. It is necessary therefore to look round and see what can be done to obtain the required energy from other sources. At Niagara, water-power has been employed to produce on a scale hitherto inconceivable electric force which can be transmitted to considerable distances to be utilised in the reduction of metals and in the working of machinery. The heat obtainable at electric furnaces transcends any that could be produced by the consumption of coal or any other fuel. At a more moderate heat, electricity can facilitate the manipulation of steel and other metals. It has enabled American manufacturers to supply in a few weeks the railway bridges required to span the Atbara in the Soudan and the Kunloon ferry on the Burmo-Chinese frontier, which engineering firms in England could not complete by the ordinary methods under a year. The potentialities of electricity are immeasurable. When Mr. Tesla was about to try the experiment before a scientific society of passing through his body rapidly vibrating electric currents, he made his will so as to provide against contingencies. To the astonishment of his audience, he passed through his body without shock or injury sufficient electric force to light a lamp which he held in his hand. He tells us that he would now undertake with much less apprehension to transmit similarly through his body the entire electrical energy of the dynamos working at Niagara, forty or fifty thousand horse-power. He claims to have produced electrical oscillations of such intensity that when circulating through his arms and chest the melted wires joined in his hands. He has passed through his body oscillations so rapid and so powerful that when passed into a loop of heavy copper wire, masses of metal were heated to a high temperature and melted, often with an explosion. This was done without experiencing any inconvenience or any injurious after-effects. Other experiments show that the air, which is ordinarily a non-conductor, can transmit any amount of electrical energy in rapid vibration. These oscillations can transmit light, vacuum tubes replacing lamps and incandescent filaments. Tesla found that the air at a very moderate elevation is a perfect conducting path, better than a copper wire, for these rapid oscillations. It will therefore be possible to transmit electric power great distances without wires, and in his view, there is no reason why messages should not be sent over sea without resorting to the costly and precarious submarine cable. The electricity in the air is capable of utilization, and he has made some progress in this direction. Iron is a valuable and indispensable element in the further development of electrical energy. For many purposes aluminium will probably be a substitute, but no metal except iron, becomes magnetic under the influence of the electric coil.

The present method of manufacturing iron involves enormous waste of fuel and waste of metal. Tesla sees no reason why iron should not be manufactured without wasting any coal at all. The ore ought to be smelted by electric currents derived from the energy of a waterfall. It is possible to employ the currents obtained in this way to decompose water and use the liberated hydrogen combined with the oxygen of the air to smelt the ore. The great economy effected in the manufacture of aluminium by the employment of electrical currents to separate it from the clay, will reduce its cost and enable it to drive copper out of the market. This is not an agreeable outlook for the Syndicates that have forced up the price of copper to famine rates. It is already found cheaper to convey the electric current through aluminium wires than through copper. Aluminium castings cost less. Its monopoly of magnetic qualities at present makes iron indispensable for electric machinery, though in Tesla's opinion, that advantage is more apparent than real. Iron is superior to any other material, so long as feeble magnetic forces are required. But this great experimenter has produced electric transformers without iron which, weight for weight, perform ten times as much work as those with iron. This is done by using currents of the high rate of vibration, produced in a new way. When certain difficulties are overcome iron can be dispensed with and all electric machinery can be manufactured of aluminium at very low cost. An industrial revolution is being wrought in factories by the abolition of belts and shafting, the steam power being used to operate electric motors. In this way the motive power from the fuel is two or three times as effective as under the old system. It is suggested that a similar economy of force can be obtained by using the steampower of locomotives to operate motors. It is evident that electricity has a vast field for development. Its advantages are so far more appreciated in the United States and on the Continent than in Great Britain. No doubt, if we live long enough we shall yet see the Bombay tramways driven by electricity to the great convenience of the public, and to the greater cleanliness of the public streets, relieved of the presence of twelve hundred horses. The Municipality have had proposals for this most desirable improvement before them for over a year, but the idea is as far as ever from realisation. Bombay has the satisfaction of knowing that it is distanced in this matter, not only by the cities of Europe, America and South Africa, but by Calcutta and Madras. The Bombay Government might well interpose with a view to some practical steps being taken before the end of the next century.

THE agricultural outlook is brighter than it has been for some months, and although the last Government report does not reveal an encouraging state of things, we can confidently hope that the highest point in the present calamity has been reached. The rainfall has been heavy, and while there is no doubt we have reached the rainy season, not a few people believe that the monsoon has yet to burst. Except on Sunday when the wind came from the south-west, it has been blowing more or less from the east, which is very unusual during the monsoon. On Wednesday mariners were warned of disturbed weather west of Goa, and it is quite possible this may be the approach of the "pukka" monsoon. With regard to the rainfall it has been beneficial all round. In Bombay City its effect on the general health was immediately seen, and probably a similar good result will follow in the mofussil. The water-supplies will be replenished, and the fall was sufficient to cause new verdure to grow. Following the rain there has been a break, which will enable cultivators to prepare their lands for new crops, work which is in progress in almost all districts. Unfortunately Gujerat, where the greatest of all privations have been experienced, has not participated in the rainfall, or only to an insignificant extent. Famine is, therefore, as yet unabated, and the severe mortality among cattle is unrelieved. The tendency of prices is to fall, while in Madras Presidency they have risen. On the West Coast there has been abundant rain, restoring water supplies, except in the Deccan which is badly situated. Ploughing continues in most parts, and sowing or transplanting where rain has fallen. Bengal has again been favoured with rain, which has done much good to the standing crops and improved the prospects of sugar in Patna. North-Western Provinces is practically free of famine, even in border districts. In the Punjab spring crops are being cleaned in Rawalpindi. The spring crops are below average in Mooltan and average in Sialkot and Gujrat. Ploughing and sowing of autumn crops are in progress and more rain is urgently needed. There is relief at last in Central Provinces, rain falling generally. The weather is seasonable in Assam where prospects are good. Red spider which was causing damage to the crops in Sumra Valley is disappearing, but mosquito blight shows a slight increase in Cachar. Sowing of cotton in Berar and Hyderabad has commenced, but there is great scarcity of water in the latter district, where the general health is very indifferent. Fodder is almost unobtainable in Rajputana, and agricultural stock is in a poor and emaciated condition, a similar state of things prevailing in Central India. Distress is deepening in Kashmir, where the standing crops are poor except in irrigated tracts. There has been no rain, and fodder is scarce. The number on relief is 5,923,086, which is 44,674 less than it was the last week.

THE first ship bringing the corn sent by the philanthropic Americans through the charitable exertions of the "Christian World," arrived in our harbour yesterday morning, and the welcome gift was received with interesting ceremony by a large and representative assembly, presided over by Dr. John Pollen. The ship Quito which has reached these shores was lent by the American Government to the "Christian World" to bring the corn free of charge and freight, and it arrived here laden with the best kind of American maize which will prove very nourishing to our starving population. There was some prejudice against this kind of grain, but the Rev. Mr. Frease pointed out yesterday that in Gujrat, where much of this grain is to go, the people like it, and it was found, when three years ago, during the famine of 1896-97, similar grain was imported from America, to agree well with them. The maize that was brought yesterday, as seen from specimens exhibited, has much larger corn and is better for flouring purposes than Indian maize. The bulk of this first shipment is to be distributed through Gujarat and Rajputana, the provinces which want such help most, by the agency of missionaries who are engaged in famine relief work. The corn brought is estimated at five lakhs of rupees, and two more such shiploads are expected early. At the interesting function in the Prince's Dock yesterday morning, Dr. Pollen as well as the other speakers appreciated the charity of the American nation at its true worth and tendered the hearty thanks of the Indian people to their distant benefactors. The sight of such a ship bringing corn all the way from New York to these shores, in the time of the great need, was touching, and the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar spoke very feelingly about the charitable gift of the American nation. This nation is chiefly known here as a rather materialistic one caring for riches and worldly greatness. But as Mr. Chandavarkar well pointed out, this action is well calculated to remind Indian as well as the world of its practical Christian notions that underlie all its actions. It also is a further proof of that cordiality which is now thoroughly established between the American and British nations, and the union of the two flags on the good ship Quito, as pointed out by Dr. Pollen, showed the union of heart and hands in the works of civilizing the world. America takes a special interest in India just now chiefly on account of this "entente," but also in a way this interest is enhanced by the family connection of our present Viceroy with that great people. He was specially interested in this gift, and its acknowledgement yesterday was worthy of the occasion.

IN the survey operations in North Bihar it was frequently found that the zamindars attempted to have lands really cultivated by raiyats recorded as in their own cultivating possession, and with the exception of the villages belonging to the Darbhanga Raj, it was also found that several zamindars in the district of Darbhanga prevented their raiyats from coming forward to point out their lands which they then claimed should be entered as *zirat*. With a view to suppress these frauds a new order was issued, which, according to the report of the Department of Land Records in Bengal, was the means of improving both the attendance of zamindars and raiyats. The Lieutenant-Governor deduces from this result that the previous non-attendance of parties was frequently due to ignorance rather than to wilful negligence. With the exception of one zamindar who was fined Rs. 500, there has been no attempt to prevent the attendance of the cultivator since the proclamation of the new order. It is natural to find numerous minor disputes arising in re-surveying, and these are settled by an official who holds a court on the spot. The value and accuracy of these decisions have been tested, and on the whole they are satisfactory. Some judgments are reversed, but it is not surprising that an attestation officer, who can examine documentary evidence in his court at his leisure, should sometimes find it necessary to differ from the "khanapuri kanungos"; who passes orders summarily while standing in a field. These reversals of judgments occur only in important and difficult cases, and there is no doubt that this impromptu court is the most suitable for deciding petty disputes of a comparatively unimportant nature.

So far as useful mechanical appliances are concerned the native of India becomes less inventive year by year. Although the number of applications for patent rights last year were the same as in the previous twelve months, the number from natives was less. Whether residence in India dulls an inventive brain is a moot point, but the fact remains that the returns under the Inventions and Designs Act show that the applications from residents only number 152, out of a total of 481 from all sources, and this proportion is smaller than in 1898 by twenty. Of the inventions of European origin, 48 were in connection with railways, 46 electrical appliances, 21 lamps and burners, whilst acetylene gas, bicycles, motors, telegraphy, punka-pulling and the treatment of fibres having each their share. Great care seems to have been taken in the granting of patent rights and a marked increase is shown in the number of references to experts. That many of the patents are of sufficient value to induce their holders to renew them may be seen from the fact that 330 inventors paid the fees to keep their exclusive rights alive, rather more than in the previous annual period.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS has graciously accepted from Mrs. Wingrove, of Patiala, a photograph of her collie "Yarra Lass," the only dog in India who has collected for the War Fund. "Yarra Lass" has collected for the Lord Mayor's Fund, per Messrs. King, King, and Co., Bombay.

MRS. WINGROVE, who is the representative for India of the Ladies' Kennel Association, has received a letter from Lord Suffolk, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, to the effect that her Excellency Lady Curzon has consented to become the patroness of the Indian branch of the Ladies' Kennel Association.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Nowrojee Manockjee Fitter was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and a special jury, on a charge of murder in having on the 16th April last, in the room of a chawl at Bhoywada, Parel Road, caused the death of a Madrasee woman, named Bastin, with whom he had been living for some years. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and he was sentenced to transportation for life.

IN a General order, giving effect to the double company organisation in Native Infantry regiments with effect from July 1st, the following paragraph occurs:—"Each double company will be composed of two companies of similar class constitution. In those corps in which, owing to there being either mixed companies or single companies of different classes, such an organisation is at present impracticable, arrangements will be made under the orders of the Lieutenant-Generals of Commands and the Resident of Hyderabad for linking the companies together in such manner as will be most conducive to their discipline and efficiency, and in accordance with the religious and racial prejudices of the class from which they are recruited."

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 80. Ten fresh cases of plague with the same number of deaths were reported.

MAJOR J. BURTON and Lieutenant Fenton, I.M.S., have been detailed for duty with one of the Native General Hospitals proceeding to China.

THE Burma-Chinese frontier is reported to be quiet, no hostile bands having appeared. It is not known what has occurred in Yunnan, no news having yet leaked through to Bhamo.

As there will be difficulty in enlisting coolies in China, orders have been issued to raise two Corps of Punjab coolies, each 1,000 strong. Captain J. L. Rose, 1st Gurkhas, will command one of these corps.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DYCE, C.B., Commanding the Allahabad District, goes to the headquarters staff of the Bengal Command as Deputy Adjutant-General to act for Brigadier-General Barrow, who is leaving on field service with the China Expedition.

STAFF and unattached officers proceeding to China with the Field Force will be provided with accommodation at Fort William during their stay in Calcutta should they desire it. Application should be made to the Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William.

THE Secretary of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has circulated for general information the following telegraphic preliminary summary, provided by the Agricultural Department, with regard to the new jute crop:—"Jute forecast: two million thirty-nine thousand eight hundred acres sown this year. About ninety-four per cent. of normal area. Outturn anticipated is sixty-one lakhs of bales. About fifteen anna crop. Very little Jute left in stock from last year's crop."

SIRDAR RANJIT SINGH, minor Chief of the small Kalsia State in the Punjab, has given a second donation of Rs. 2,500 to the Transvaal War Fund, having already given that amount to the Fund on a previous occasion and a similar sum to the Fund for Lumsden's Horse. This he has done in recognition of the fact that during his minority his State is under the management and special protection of the British Government. The generous feeling displayed by this young Chief and by the Rajah of Nabha, the oldest of all the Punjab Chiefs, deserves public acknowledgement as a sign of that true loyalty which burns so brightly in the Land of the Five Rivers.

THE following is the G. O. of the Madras Government in reply to the petition from the Mirasidars of the Tanjore District:—"The memorialists will be informed that the Act to amend Madras Act VII of 1865 (Irrigation Cess) has already received the assent of his Excellency the Governor."

THE papers which Mr. H. G. Keene has been contributing for some time back to the "Calcutta Review" on the military adventurers in Hindustan, are to be re-published shortly, we are glad to know, in book form. No one was so well qualified to undertake this subject as Mr. H. G. Keene, who has made the period of the Moghul dissolution so peculiarly his own; and his essays have brought together a quantity of curious and out-of-the-way information that would have remained buried to the world at large as long as they were only available in the back numbers of the "Calcutta Review."

THE Chitral Reliefs for the autumn are:—1st Section No. 3, Mountain Battery, from Abbotabad, to Kila Drosh, replacing the Section at Kila Drosh, which returns to Abbottabad; No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers, from Roorkee, to Kila Drosh; No. 3 Company, Kila Drosh, from Peshawar, and No. 1 Company, from Peshawar to Roorkee; 42nd Gurkhas, from Abbotabad to Kila Drosh; 32nd Pioneers from Kila Drosh to Jhelum; C. and D. Sections, 33rd Native Field Hospital, from Calcutta to Kila Drosh; and A. and B. Sections, from Kila Drosh to Calcutta. The 36th Sikhs will accompany the force from Rawulpindi to Dir, thence returning to Rawulpindi.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a bonus of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. G. H. List, late Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway, and Mr. A. Morse, now officiating Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway, for the system of interlocking points and signals known as "List and Morse System of Interlocking." This system has been in use now for some year's past on the North-Western Railway, and has been the means of saving much money heretofore lost in damages to permanent way and rolling stock through trains running foul of each other on account of carelessness of pointsmen. The system is to be adopted on all railways in India as it has been found to be a perfect arrangement for the purpose.

THE Duke and Dutches of Connaught are going to Bagshot for Ascott, after which the Duke goes to the Curragh. The Duke of Cambridge is to be the guest of the Prince of Wales for Ascott.

THE following despatch has been received from Kingston:—"The steamer Orinoco, from Colombia, reports that on the 31st ult. the rebels were within six miles of Panama. The United States warship Machias was at Colon, and had orders to land marines if the city was threatened. It was reported that the rebels had sunk the Colombian gunboat Cordova."

THE War Office have notified that Paragraph 419, Queen's Regulations, in so far as it prohibits officers on full pay from joining the directorate of public and other companies without permission of the War Office, will be held in abeyance as regards officers who have rejoined the army for temporary duty from the reserve of officers or the retired list and officers embodied in the militia.

FOUR bull-fights were held in the environs of Paris on the afternoon of June 4, but the inexpertness of the matadors excited the derision of the spectators, who expressed their disapproval by hooting and shouting. A Swedish visitor was so disgusted by what he termed the useless butchery, that he fired three shots from a revolver and slightly wounded two matadors by way of protest.

A SPECIAL edition of the "Eton College Chronicle," gives the names of 1,001 old Etonians who are, or have been, serving in South Africa. The names include those of Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller, Lord Methuen, Sir. H. E. Colvile, Lieut.-General N. G. Lyttelton, Sir H. C. Chermside, Generals R. Pole-Carew, B. D. Campbell, G. Barton, (wounded), Lord Dundonald, R. E. Knox (wounded) Hutton, Inigo Jones, and Burnside.

THE Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar completed his 82nd year on June 24. His Royal Highness, who was married to a sister of the late King of Holland, has reigned for forty-seven years. His only son died, some six years ago, and his heir is his grandson, the Hereditary Grand Duke, who is in his 24th year. The Grand Duke is a grandson of the Emperor Paul of Russia, his mother having been the Grand Duchess Marie Paulowna of Russia.

AMONGST the Indian mail landed at Dover on June 2, was a captured bag of despatches from Pretoria, which were sent on to the Foreign Office. The destination of the bag was Naples, and it was landed at Aden to be sent on by a German steamer, but by mistake it was shipped with the Indian mail, and brought to Brindisi, where it was taken possession of by the English authorities. It is stated that the bag contained some important despatches from the Transvaal Government, including some to the Boer emissaries.

THE "Morning Post" announces that the liberality of its readers enabled it to collect the requisite funds for placing a statue of General Gordon on the empty pedestal at Khartoum between Primrose Day and the Queen's birthday, and that the subscription list has already outgrown the minimum of 2,000*l*. Lord Glenesk received the following telegram from Lord Kitchener, in whose name the funds necessary to complete the memorial were appealed for:—"I am indeed most grateful to you and to readers of "Morning Post" for so liberally subscribing to the statue of Gordon at Khartoum, which was always one of my dearest projects."

A SERIES of festivities began at Cracow, on June 7, in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the foundation of Cracow University. A very large number of scientists, including representatives of most of the European universities and colleges, had arrived to attend the celebration, among the visitors being Professor Morfill (Oxford), Lord Kelvin (Glasgow), and Professor Munro (Cambridge). There were also present Dr. von Hartel, Minister of Public Instruction; the Minister, Dr. Pietak; and Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador. A Papal Brief in reference to the celebration was read by Archbishop Puzyna in the Church of St. Mary.—Reuter.

THE usually well-informed correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says:—"There are two points in the air to-night, and those are not only the probability of Lord Roberts being in Pretoria within the next 10 days, but of Lord Rosebery becoming once more the virtual leader of the Opposition within the same date. Military experts are confidently anticipating the former, while I have already intimated that Lord Rosebery has given such private promises to his political friends as to indicate the latter. For once, therefore, I will venture to assume the role of a prophet, and to foretell that within the next few days history will be made which may be considered certain to affect the political and military destinies of this country in a marked degree."

THE following officers of the late Bombay Artillery were present at the annual regimental dinner held at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Tuesday, June 5:—General C. B. Fuller (colonel commandant) in the chair. Col, A. Blunt, Col. T. M. Harris, Col. J. B Hardy, Col. G. Twiss, Major T. B. Heathorn, General H. Le Cocq, Col. A. R. Hoskins, Col. F. F. Sheppee, Col T. N. Holberton, Col. W. W. Woodward, Major-Gen. H. Vachell, Major-Gen. J. T. Leishman, Col C. E. Bassevi, Col. H. W. Stockley, Major-Gen, W. J. Finch, Col. J. Grierson, Col. G. E. Battiscombe, Col. P. H. Grieg, Col. C. C. Pemberton, Major J. Graham Edwardes, Col. F. G. Mortimer, Col. C. W. Godfrey, Col. A. B. Portman Col. T. Walker, Col. F. Lodge.

REFERRING to the landing of the Gaekwar of Baroda at Marseilles, the other day from Bombay, on his way to the Paris Exhibition and London, the "Westminister Gazette" says:—This is not by any means the first time that the philanthropic Baroda Chief has crossed the "black waters." He has been a great traveller from his boyhood, his first important journey having been at the age of 12, when he went to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the Prince's visit to India a quarter of a century ago. The Gaekwar, who was made a Grand Commander of the Star of India by the Queen-Empress when he was only 22, bears the local title of Maharaja Sayaji Rao the Third, and enjoys a full salute of 21 guns. The State of Baroda is one of the richest and most populous in India, and the Gaekwar maintains a military force of 5,000 infantry and 3,500 cavalry, with 40 guns.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

JAPAN MOBILISING.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Japan has ordered the mobilisation of a division of her Army.

THE RELIEF OF TIENTSIN.

Reuter wires from Chefu that the British and Americans first entered Tientsin, silencing the guns at the arsenal and breaking through the Chinese lines.

UPRISING FEARED AT CANTON.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Canton says that there are signs of a murderous uprising of Boxers and pirates, and that all the wealthy Chinese are hurrying away from the place.

LI-HUNG-CHANG IN A NEW LIGHT.

A "Times" telegram from Hongkong says that Li-Hung-Chang urges all sections of the community at Canton and in the Provinces to be ready to exterminate the enemies of the country.

JAPANESE WAR VOTE.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

A telegram from Yokobama states that the Emperor of Japan has sanctioned an outlay of fifteen million yen for military operations.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S LOSSES.

A telegram from Shanghai of to-day's date says, it is reported, that Admiral Seymour is eight miles from Tientsin and has lost 62 killed and 200 wounded.

MR. BALFOUR ON CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said the Government would welcome the despatch of the troops of any Power, which, owing to its proximity, was able to act immediately for the suppression of the disturbances in China.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

It is understood that the additional Cavalry and Artillery which are being held in readiness in India for despatch to China are unlikely to be shipped until the monsoon moderate.

The following further appointments to the China Force have been sanctioned.

1st Infantry Brigade Staff—Captain Harrison-Craufurd, 7th Bombay Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General; and Captain Adye, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Assistant Brigade Commissariat Transport Officer.

2nd Infantry Brigade Staff—Captain Stewart, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, 2nd Deputy Assistant General; Captain Brocking, 21st Madras Pioneers, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; Captain Gaisford, 25th Punjab Infantry, Brigade Signalling Officer; and Lieutenant Nightingale, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, Assistant Brigade Commissariat and Transport Officer.

Line of Communications—Colonel L. R. H. D. Campbell, I.S.C., Base Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Kelly, R. E., officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General at Quetta and Colonel Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry at Karachi, vice O'Sullivan and Swan proceeding to China.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The work in connection with the transport arrangements is being carried on in the Kidderpur Docks from early morning till late into the night, and it is with a view to relieve this pressure that the Government of India have decided to despatch the bulk of the second batch of the China Field Force from Bombay. According to present arrangements only No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners and 1,000 mules with their drivers will embark from Calcutta in addition to the troops first detailed; and for this reason only one more transport, the Urlana, has been engaged locally, making the total of nineteen transports to sail from Calcutta. The mules referred to are to be used for transport purposes by the force sailing from Bombay.

One ·303 Maxim gun with 20,000 rounds of ammunition per gun will be issued at Calcutta to each infantry regiment proceeding to China. The scale of ammunition of infantry battalions will be 750 round per man made up as follows:—One hundred rounds to be carried by each infantry, 80 in first regimental reserve, 120 in second regimental reserve and 450 in ordnance reserve.

The scale of ammunition for Cavalry and Sappers and Miners is 400 rounds per man.

The following officers, attached to the China field force, have arrived in Calcutta to-day:—Lieutenant-Colonel O. Sullivan, Major W. Thomson, Captains T. E. Geoghegan, G. H. Griffiths, and G. G. Splane, Lieutenants H. Meakin, W. Twiss and C. R. Scott Elliott.

*CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

The work in connection with the despatch of troops to China is proceeding apace at the Kidderpur Docks, and the dock officials are working at high pressure. In addition to the s. s. Palamcotta, which sails with the remainder of the 7th Bengal Infantry on Friday, the Itinda, Itaura, Umta, Uganda and Nairung are now being fitted for the reception of troops. Orders were issued yesterday for additional troops to China, which will necessitate chartering of a fairly large number of extra transports. The exact number required has not yet been settled, but tenders have been called for from different shipping companies. At a rough estimate two steamers will be required for each of the additional Regiments proceeding. In connection with these additional troops it is most probable that the Infantry will embark at Bombay, and the cavalry, artillery and Commissariat Transport at Calcutta. This point, however, has not yet been definitely decided, and hence the difficulty of settling the transport question, because if the troops are to sail from Bombay, it would save time and be more economical to charter the required number of steamers at that port. In addition to troops already warned for service, six coolie corps are to be raised. Two of these will be organised in the Punjab and will not unlikely sail from Karachi or Bombay. A native field hospital arrived in Calcutta from Lucknow this morning and will be railed to the docks where quarters have been provided for them, there being no room in the fort.

The 12th Field Battery and ammunition column will arrive on the 1st proximo; 24th Punjab Infantry on the 2nd; 1st Bengal Lancers on the 3rd; 1st Sikhs on the 4th; 22nd Bombay Infantry on the 5th; and the 1st Madras Pioneers on the 7th. The dates of the arrival of other units have not been fixed.

The following officers attached to the China Expeditionary Force arrived at Fort William yesterday: Lieutenants-Colonel Swann and Gainsford, Majors Bond and Radcliff; Captains Barrow, Pritchard and the Hon'ble H. Napier; and Lieutenants Pell, Steel, Creagh and Fenton.

* Delayed in transmission.

THE TIENTSIN RELIEF FORCE.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires under date, the 27th instant, that it is reported from Shanghai that the first relief force that went from Taku to raise the siege of Tientsin was badly ambuscaded by the overwhelming Chinese force under Prince Tuan and it was compelled to abandon several field-guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The Russians and Americans suffered most severely, the former lost 180 killed and the latter eleven.

Telegrams that have come through from Tbangku and Shanghai attribute the success of the Chinese army to the utter want of cohesion and lack of organisation among the allied forces. Correspondents complain that European Commanders are distracted by the divided councils and hampered by the defective organisation and the dearth of efficient transport arrangements.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION.

As stated yesterday, several corps will embark in Bombay, and something like seven steamers will be chartered. In addition to the P. & O. Chusan and Balaarat, the s s. Duke of Portland chartered by the B. I. S. N. Co., which recently carried troops to South Africa, is likely to be taken up, the vessel at present lying in Bombay harbour.

From another source we learn that four vessels have been chartered by Government in Bombay. They are the Duke of Portland, of 2481 tons, Captain Long, of which the local agents are Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., the Ballaarat, of 2,860 tons, Captain C. L. W. Field, belonging to the P. and O. S. N. Co. and the Scindia and Island of the British India fleet. The two latter are on their way to Bombay and are expected to arrive shortly. The Duke of Portland and the Ballaarat are at present lying in the harbour and the work of fitting them up as transports will be commenced as soon as the vessels have discharged their cargoes.

In addition to the Native Infantry regiments mentioned in our issue, yesterday, as likely to embark at Bombay for China the following troops will also be despatched from this port:—Nowshera—1-4th Gurkhas from Bakloh; No. 54 Field Hospital from Mean Meer; No. 63 Field Hospital from Poona; and No. 66 Field Hospital from Bangolore. The dates of sailing are not yet fixed; this all depending upon the time in which the transports can be got ready. All the troops will be railed down to Bombay. The Ballaarat and Duke of Portland will be inspected to-day by the Marine and Military authorities.

It is notified for information that the following Contingent for the China Field Force will embark from the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, shortly for China:—26th Bombay Infantry, 30th Bombay Infantry, No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, 2nd Bengal Infantry, 14th Sikhs, 1-4th Goorkhas, 3rd Madras Infantry, 54th, 63rd and 66th, Native Field Hospitals.

The ships and dates of sailing will be notified hereafter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER ATTACK ON BASUTOS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

News from Maseru, dated the 26th inst., states that the Boers have attacked a party of Basutos who were working under Royal Engineers near Kroonstad killing and wounding twenty and capturing 200.

COMMANDANT OLIVIER MOVING SOUTH.

It is reported that Commandant Olivier has broken through the British lines and is advancing South.

THE KOORNSPRUIT AFFAIR.

A BATCH OF V. Cs.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Major Phipps Hornby and three men of Q Battery, Horse Artillery, have been gazetted to the Victoria Cross as representing the collective gallantry of the Battery at Koornspruit.

[Lord Roberts in a despatch, dated March 31, told the story of Koornspruit. Late on the 30th March he received news from Broadwood, who was at Thaba Nchu, 38 miles east of this, that information had reached him that the enemy were approaching in two forces from the north and east. He stated that if the report proved true he would retire to the Waterworks, 17 miles nearer Bloemfontein, at which place we had a detachment of two companies of mounted infantry for the protection of the works. Broadwood was told in reply that the 9th Division, with Martyr's Mounted Infantry, would march at daylight to-day to support him, and that if he considered it necessary he should retire on the Waterworks. He moved there during the night and bivouacked.

At dawn he was shelled by the enemy and attacked on three sides. He immediately despatched his two Horse Artillery batteries (Q and U) and his baggage towards Bloemfontein, covering them with his cavalry. Some two miles from the Waterworks the road crosses a deep nullah or spruit, in which, during the night, a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire. Many of the drivers and artillery horses were at once shot down at short range and several of the guns were captured. The remainder galloped away, covered by Roberts' Horse, which suffered heavily.

Broadwood's force consisted of the Household Cavalry, 10th Hussars, "Q" and "U" batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, and Pilcher's battalion of mounted infantry. The strength of the enemy was estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men, with guns the number of which not yet reported.

In "Q" Battery Captain Humphreys, Lieutenant Peck, Ashmore, Murch were wounded, and the two latter are missing. One gunner was killed, 40 non-commissioned officers and men are returned as wounded and missing.

Of "U" Battery all are missing except Major Taylor and the sergeant-major. The battery has lost five guns and "Q" Battery two.

There were many acts of conspicuous gallantry displayed during the day. "Q" Battery remained in action under a cross fire at 1,200 yards for some hours, the officers serving the guns as casualties reduced the detachments. Several gallant attempts were made to bring in two guns, the teams of which had been killed, but at each attempt the horses were shot.

The "Times" correspondent at Bloemfontien wrote on April 3:—The story of the extrication of Colonel Broadwood's column teems with incidents of personal gallantry. The action of "Q" Battery excites special admiration. It seems that the fact that the column was extricated was entirely due to the devotion of the gunners of this battery. When they realized that "U" Battery was surprised four guns of "Q" Battery fell back a few hundred yards to the tin buildings of the railway station and came into action. This manœuvre was executed in the face of a crescent, simply spouting fire, but it enabled Roberts' Horse and the Mounted Infantry to form and check the advance of the enemy, who were pressing forward exultingly to complete the capture of the column. To show the range at which fire was opened, as Colonel Dawson rode up at the head of Roberts' Horse, two old Boers waved to him to move to the left and surrender the arms in the nullah. Realizing the situation, Colonel Dawson shouted, "Files about," and galloped his regiment to the guns under a withering fire from every bush lining the fatal donga, from behind and between the wheels of the captured wagons, and even from the limbers of the surrendered battery. It was then that the majority of the casualties in Roberts' Horse occurred. Our battery in action gave a rallying point to the scattered mounted troops. Each unit was calmly formed by the officers and non-commissioned officers; but, though the guns found this breathing space for the force, the price was heavy. Fallen men and horses lay in the spaces between the guns, which single men and officers were now loading, laying, and firing. But they served their purpose. The column had reformed. Orders were given to retire. Then the battery—one gun with a pair of horses, another with a team of four and one driver, the ammunition-wagons with wounded, staggering horses, one gun at least drawn by hand—was dragged out of action. As they passed the Mounted Infantry, who were covering them, the troopers, in spite of the proximity of the enemy, rose to their feet to cheer the gallant remnant.]

COMMANDANT BOTHA ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER AND MAKE PEACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special telegram from its London correspondent under date, 27th instant:—It is stated that Botha, who is commanding the remnant of the Boer forces, estimated at about thirty thousand fight ing-men, is anxious to surrender and make peace on the best possible terms. His recent negotiations with Lord Roberts had the same point in view and arrangements were on the point of being given effect to when the unexpected news of De Wet's success rekindled the ardour of the younger Boers and caused the failure of Botha's negotiations. The Boer army is now stated to be entrenching near Lydenberg and will wait for the advance of British troops. Although De Wet's success first gave fresh heart to his burghers his subsequent defeat by Lord Methuen again depressed them and they are now stated to be deserting his camp in large num bers daily.

Among the released prisoners who, under the command of General Bullock went to the assistance of the British post, which was attached by the Boers at Honingspruit, was Lieutenant Smith, of the Glcster Regiment, who was severely wounded.

REPLY OF LORD ROBERTS TO MAJOR CHUCKEN LALL ROY.

Major Chucken Lall Roy has received the following reply to the letter he wrote to Lord Roberts:—

"Kroonstad, Orange Free State, 14th May, 1900.

Dear Major Chucken Lall Roy—I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 28th March, and I can assure you that I appreciate very deeply the kind expression of sympathy which it contained. It is very pleasing to me to receive from so old a friend as yourself congratulations on the success of her Majesty's arms in South Africa. During the last few days, as you will have seen in newspapers, we have moved here from Bloemfontein, and hope that ere long we may advance towards Pretoria, and thus find ourselves in possession of the principal towns of the Republics. Amidst the many congratulations I have received none have been more pleasing to me than those from my many friends in India, and I only wish it had been possible for me to have had, under my orders, a large force of our splendid Indian troops. I rejoice to learn from your letter that you have been appointed Honorary Major of the 3rd Battalion Calcutta Rifles, and I hope you will long be spared to wear her Majesty's uniform. Please give my kindest regards to all members of your family and accept the same yourself. Believe me, yours sincerely, ROBERTS."

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Private A. Kinde, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, died of enteric.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTI WAR.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

A despatch from Prahsu, dated the 26th instant states that heavy rains are delaying the Kumassi relief expedition, the rivers being almost impassable.

ARRIVAL OF THE KHEDIVE IN LONDON.

The Khedive arrived in London to-day and received full honors at Charing Cross station. He thence drove with the Duke of York to Buckingham Palace.

His Highness looks well and shows no trace of his recent illness.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

The programme for next Friday's Viceregal Legislative Council meeting includes the introduction of a Bill to provide for the taking of the coming Census, also the passing of the Gold Note Bill, and the Punjab Financial Commissioner's Court Bill introduced last week.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Henry, at present Deputy Adjutant General, Madras Command, officiates as Quarter-Master-General in India, vice Sir Alfred Gaselee.

Lieutenant Thomas has been confirmed in, and Lieutenant Morgan, 16th Bombay Infantry, appointed to, the Merwara Battalion.

Lieutenant Waller, 21st Bombay Infantry, is appointed to the Deoli Irregular Force and Lieutenant Stockley, 3rd Bombay Infantry, to the Meywar Bhil Corps.

Sergeant H. W. Colley, 1st East Kents, becomes Second-Lieutenant, Loyal North Lancashires.

The question of increasing the war reserve of hospital assistants is under the consideration of the Government.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE first meeting of the annual Mud Sports took place on the Maidan yesterday afternoon. The programme did not fill well and the attendance was only meagre. The tent-pegging was carried off by Commander Barwick, who took his pegs very cleanly, Mr. Paleologus being second. The latter also won the Polo Ball Race and the Despatch Stake, while he rode the winner in the Scurry. The Shark Race fell to Oldham, who was nominated by Mrs. Borton. The arrangements were under the management of Mr. Heugh Symons, who is honorary secretary of the Sports Committee.

I EVENT—TENT PEGGING (Ponies.)

Commander Barwick	1
Mr. Paleologus	2
Mr. Dalgleish	3

II EVENT—POLO BALL RACE.

Mr. Paleologus	1
Mr. Dalgleish	2
Mr. Brown	3

III EVENT—SHARK RACE. (Ladies' nomination. Competitors all start together and ride a given course carrying a small fishing rod with line and hook attached (with which they will be provided) to where syces are standing. Dismount and run to ladies, hand rod to nominatrix who will proceed to hook shark, and having done so will hand rod back. Gentlemen will then return to ponies, mount and ride home. Ladies, while fishing, must stand on chairs. Any gentleman dropping his fish on the way home must catch it again without dismounting.

Mr. Oldman nominated by Mrs. Borton.
Mr. Dalgleish nominated by Mrs. Bolton

IV EVENT—DESPATCH STAKE.—Send out one pony in charge of syce, bridled not saddled, ride out, change saddle and ride home on second pony. To start and finish with one girth at least properly buckled. Rider to do saddling, without assistance Syce may hold pony.

Mr. Paleologus	1
Mr. Oldman	2

V EVENT—IRRITATION SCURRY (for all horses) 2 1-2 furlongs. Catch-weights. All start at scratch.

Mr. Paleologus	1
Mr. Rome	2

THE FAMINE.

THE "CHRISTIAN HERALD" FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A CARGO OF MAIZE FROM AMERICA.

A NUMBER of European and Native ladies and gentlemen met yesterday morning, at Prince's Dock, to give a welcome to Captain Baird, commander of the steamer Quito, which arrived in Bombay on Monday night, with a cargo of 5,000 tons of corn, the funds for which have been contributed by the readers of "The Christian Herald" in the United States and Canada, for the famine-stricken people of India. Dr. J. Pollen, Commissioner of Customs, presided, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, represented his Excellency Lord Northcote.

The proceedings opened with a prayer by Rev R. M. Gray, after which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy addressed a few words to the assembly. He said that, on behalf of H. E. the Governor, he offered to the members of the Fund Committee, Captain Baird and the ladies and gentlemen present sincerest congratulations and warmest thanks on that interesting occasion. Perhaps he could not do better than read to them the telegram which his Excellency had sent to the committee from Ganeshkbind. It ran as follows: "I hear the steamer Quito conveying American gift of corn has arrived in Bombay, and desire to offer you, as representing the generous sympathisers in America, my warmest thanks for their magnificent contribution in aid of sufferers in India." (Applause.) He (the speaker) was sure that they appreciated that telegram thoroughly, and he thought in his humble opinion those words aptly expressed the feelings which were entertained by all of them, whether Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen, in Bombay and in India. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Windsor next spoke. He said it gave him great pleasure in introducing to them Captain Baird, commander of the Quito, which had come to these shores. It was his privilege to be a passenger on board the ship, and he assured those present that when at New York Captain Baird had been able to win the regard and esteem of all those connected with the "Christian Herald." (Applause.) As to gathering the corn, he would say that when he was in America the people there appeared to have very crude ideas about famine in India and the measures adopted by the Indian Government for the relief of the sufferers. Some people asked him why did not the Government stop famine? His reply to them was that it was an inevitable event, and the Indian Government were unable to stop it just as much as the men of science in America were unable to stop a blizza. A better understanding of the question gradually prevailed and great sympathy was evinced towards the famine-stricken. Telegraphic communications had passed between Dr. Klopsch and Lord Curzon, about the form which the gift from America should take, and the Viceroy expressed his concurrence with the idea that a cargo of corn would be very acceptable, and the sympathy of America would be widely appreciated in this country. Mr. Windsor then described the enthusiasm and earnestness manifested by Christian America in sending the corn, and said on behalf of "The Christian Herald" he presented the committee with this ship-load, which was the best kind of corn that ever left New York. (Applause.)

Rev. E. F. Frease, Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee, said it was with profound gratitude that the cargo brought in the "Quito" would be received in many parts of this great land where famine was raging. Prompted by the highest motives of philanthropy and sympathy the people of America had come to the help of those who were dying of starvation. It seemed to him that something was needed to show the reason why this was an acceptable form of famine relief. There was an impression in certain parts of India that American maize was not a staple food to be distributed in famine time. He would show that it was good food, and one which the people would gladly accept. His experience of the last famine in Gujrat, Berar, and other parts of India convinced him that people liked the corn sent from America on that occasion, and he was certain it would be acceptable on the present occasion as well. American maize had become more and more widely known in this country; it was superior in flouring quality to Indian maize. The committee of the fund had spent considerable time in considering where this corn ought to go and it was decided to observe three principles in its distribution. They were, first, whether famine raged in a severe form in the locality selected for relief; secondly, whether there were any organised bodies there for doing the work of distributing corn; and, thirdly, whether or not the people of that locality were used to this particular kind of maize and that it would be a good article of food for them. Government had given the committee the assistance of their district officers for administering famine relief, and the district officers had assigned to the missionaries certain parts of Ahmedabad, and Panch Mahals for the purpose of distributing money and corn as circumstances required. The missionaries were administering relief in harmony with the Government resolution and in accordance with Government plans. In conclusion the speaker added that the corn would be distributed on a non-religious basis, and would be dealt out equally to the Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians.

Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, a member of the Indian Christian community, thanked Captain Baird and Rev. Mr. Windsor for the trouble they had taken in connection with the fund.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar said though not a Christian in the popular sense of the word, he assured them that no one had tried to understand, and, if possible, to be inspired by the teachings and precepts of Christ Jesus as he did. He had heard of the untiring exertions of the Christian missionaries throughout famine districts, and he had said to himself and to his friends that after all in spite of all that they sometimes said the spirit of Christ was alive.

Dr. Pollen said; Ladies and Gentlemen,—I find the turn has now come to me that I am expected to make a few remarks. I had carefully prepared a few impromptu puns on the name of the ship (Mos) "Quito," but the Rev. Mr. Windsor has so far anticipated me that he has taken the wind out of my sails in the punning line. The good ship "Quito" has, I think, you will all agree with me, just arrived in the nick of time so as to supply the cultivators with food just between seed time and harvest. It has not only brought grain but also the most welcome rain, and we are grateful to it for its double cargo. There is a proverbial saying that no one should ever look a gift horse in the mouth. There are reasons, and good ones, for refraining from such inspection in the case of ordinary gift horses, but this particular gift horse cannot only be looked in the mouth with perfect satisfaction, but taken into the mouth with even greater appreciation. It consists of a splendid gift worthy of America, of the very best kind of two-year-old American grain. The Rev. Mr. Frease has alluded in his speech to the fact that I know that inhabitants of Panch Mahals and Guzerat will especially welcome this form of food. This is a fact, but I may add that though accustomed to maize the Bhils will be simply lost in a maze at this splendid Indian food. They certainly can grow no maize like this on their own hill-sides, hence this amazement. I congratulate Captain David Baird on the successful voyage he has made—much of the success of that voyage was doubtless due to the fact that the good ship Quito was wafted on its way by the prayer and blessings of followers of Christ of all denominations. The prayers of the faithful must have propelled the good ship. It is positively touching to think of the loving hands that helped to load the carts which carried this load of grain to the steamer, of every little village community and agricultural group in the vast land of prairie. This devotion constituted a glorious example of Christian generosity and benevolence worthy of Christian America. It is now my duty to endeavour to express to the givers the gratitude of a grateful people, for that the Indians are a grateful people no one can justly deny. I speak with considerable experience and I declare that speaking generally the people of India are always deeply grateful for even little acts of kindness, and what they must feel in return for this great act of kindness on the part of Christian America you can readily conceive. The greatest interest has been displayed in connection with this munificent gift from America by every one concerned with administration of India from Lord George Hamilton downward. His Excellency himself was most anxious that fitting recognition of this magnificent act on the part of our American cousins should be duly, recorded and I have received the telegram from his Excellency's Private Secretary to this effect. His Lordship the acting Chief Justice of Bombay, the Honourable Mr. Candy, who represented Lord Northcote here to-day, has communicated to you a telegram showing what interest his Excellency takes in the arrival of the good ship Quito. In the name then of all present, in the name of the people of India and especially the famine-stricken and severely tried millions of this presidency, I thank youall most heartily for this splendid gift dictated by the purest motives of Christian love and large-hearted philanthrophy. I have high authority for stating that it is more blessed to give than to receive and that charity like mercy conveys a double blessing and blesses him who gives as well as him who takes. May this charity have reflective action on Christian America and bless it as it deserves. Charity such as this helps to the union of the two flags—the Union Jack and the Stars and the Stripes—by bringing about a union of hearts. The thing really symbolized by the union of flags. You, gentlemen of the committee, have done much to strengthen this union and draw closer the bond of fraternal friendship by this memorable act of charity. As the Union Jack typifies not only the union but power to bear three crosses, so the Stars and Stripes the flag of freedom symbolizes not liberty alone but also light and law, without which liberty would degenerate into license. Again thanking you all as chairman of this meeting I beg to assure the American Consul, Mr. Fee, of our cordial appreciation of the generosity of his fellow-countrymen and I hope he will not refuse to favour us with an expression of his views on this occasion.

Mr. Fee, Consul for America at Bombay, said the Americans were greatly interested in the people of India, and this gift was the outcome of their feeling of sympathy and cordiality and brotherly love for the Indian people. They were welcome to this gift. America had more to spare, and if India still wanted her aid, she was ready to extend it with the same liberality. (Applause.)

Captain Baird briefly thanked the company.

Three cheers having been called for Captain Baird, the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 16th instant there was rain in the British districts and Native States of the Deccan and Karnatak and in the Konkan districts, in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha. In Gujarat, however, the greater part of Khandesh, Thana, Kolaba, Bijapur and Dharwar and a few talukas of other districts it was too light to be of any use. Elsewhere field operations are in progress, and sowing has been commenced in several districts. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Kanara and Kolaba; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	903,918	930,919
Dependants	247,011	217,423
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	207,582	230,369

The numbers of relief workers have increased in all districts except Thana, Poona, Khandesh and Bijapur which show a decrease, due in the case of the first named district mainly to cholera and in the case of the others to commencement of field operations. The numbers on gratuitous relief have also increased except in Thana, Ahmednagar and Poona, where they have decreased. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Tank at Salujda.
Sholapur.—Barsi Poor-house Road.
Ahmednagar.—Constructing Jamkhed-Karmala Road, and Repairs to Nagar-Malegaon Road.
Poona.—Don-Bhimashankar Road.

In addition to works under the management of the Public Works Department there are at present 65 small works for the employment of cultivators nearer their homes open in Northern Gujarat, most of them in the absence of more suitable agency being under the supervision of village officers and dole committees, but returns for all of them have not been submitted. It is reported, however, that advantage is not yet taken of them to a large extent, and people who had been scared away by cholera are now returning by preference to the larger works.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 1,07,500 for gratuitous village relief in the Panch Mahals, Rs. 33,000 for poor-houses in the Panch Mahals, Rs. 80,000 for kitchens in Sholapur, Rs. 2,000 for expenditure on burning or burial of dead bodies of destitute paupers in Kaira, Rs. 500 for poor-houses in Bijapur. Rs. 300 for famine grass depots in Sholapur, Rs. 1,000 for purchasing and stacking in depots head-loads of bamboos brought by hill-men from the Dangs, Rs. 7,0 (per mensem) for additional remuneration to village officers in Khandesh under Section 52 (f) of the Famine Code.

To ensure speedy disposal of applications for takavi advances and effective supervision over villages, the establishments of Relief Karkuns and Circle Inspectors are being strengthened wherever necessary.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	12701	3150	15851
Bombay and Sindh	1104085	201509	1308595
Bengal	7417	160	7577
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1408	727	2135
Punjab	134772	31147	165919
Central Provinces	1237632	733899	1971531
Berar	361857	103610	465467
Ajmer-Merwara	103356	28729	135085
Total British Provinces	2966229	1105031	4072160
Native States.			
Rajputana States	364494	123879	488373
Central India States	178868	38095	216963
Hyderabad	419528	65941	485469
Baroda	56672	35141	91813
Bombay Native States	432819	62458	495277
Punjab Native States	27308	22498	49806
Central Provinces Feudatory States	40306	27593	67899
Kashmir (Jammu)	..	...	...
Total Native States	1519995	375605	1895600
Grand Total	4486224	1481536	5967760

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	13701	3140	16841	+ 993
Bombay and Sindh	1140633	228657	1378300	+ 69705
Bengal	5100	1892	6992	— 585
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1074	781	2755	+ 620
Punjab	128297	32113	160440	— 5179
Central Provinces	1123540	817743	1941383	— 30143
Berar	359802	120101	479903	+ 14436
Ajmer-Merwara	113229	30050	143279	+ 8194
Total British Provinces	2895679	1234517	4129896	+ 57736
Native States.				
Rajputana States	350126	142069	492195	+ 4122
Central India States	117987	31681	149668	— 67295
Hyderabad	410126	82919	493045	+ 7576
Baroda	54884	34153	89037	— 2776
Bombay Native States	414201	53241	467442	— 27835
Punjab Native States	24056	12285	36341	— 13465
Central Provinces Feudatory States	33922	30178	64100	— 3799
Kashmir (Jammu)	1062	...	1062	+ 1062
Total Native States	1406664	386526	1793190	—102410
Grand Total	4302043	1621043	5923086	— 44674

FUNERAL OF THE REV. J. D. OZANNE.

THE remains of the late Rev. J. D. Ozanne, who died on Tuesday morning, at St. George's Hospital, were interred yesterday morning at Sewree cemetery. A large number of parishioners, amongst whom the deceased clergyman was esteemed and beloved, was present. The children of Byculla Educational Society's School with their masters and mistresses were also at the grave side. The funeral cortege proceeded to Byculla Chapel, where a choral service was held. The coffin was afterwards conveyed to Sewree cemetery, followed by a long string of carriages. At the gates of the cemetery, the coffin which was covered with floral wreaths, was met by the Rev. H. L. Wait, the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell and the Rev. Hugh Gundry. The procession was headed by the choir and followed by the assemblage of mourners. At the conclusion of the service several hymns were sung.

Those who sent wreaths and crosses of flowers were Mrs. Ozanne, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the Bombay Educational Society, the teachers of the school, the boys of the school, the girls of the school, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hiscock, Mr. A. Rhenius, Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Barrett, Mrs. Drewet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Balfour, Mr. H. C. Macnee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholls, the Rev. Hugh Gundry, Mrs. Dymond and Mr. George E. Pilcher.

Amongst those who were present at the grave side were Brigade- Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, the Rev. J. H. Lord, the Rev. J. W. Biscoe, the Rev. Mr. Hall, the Rev. F. N. Hill, the Rev. G. Ledgard, Mr. W. Nicholls, Mr. J. MacDonald, Mr. T. D. Obislett, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. H. C. Macnee, Mr. A. Rhenius, Mr. Hall of the Byculla Prison, Mr. Alfred Barrett, Mr. Henry Hiscock, Mr. J. Balfour, Mr. Chand, Dr. Foy, Mr. George E. Pilcher and others.

The funeral arrangements were entrusted to Messrs. Edmond Jones and Co., Civil Undertakers of Clare Road, and were carried out satisfactorily.

THE HINDUS AND PRETORIA.

THE following is a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay to Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy:—

Political Department, Bombay Castle, June 14.
From W. T. Morison, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
To Tribhowandass Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 2,320, dated the 26th, March, 1900, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey to the Bombay Hindus, an expression of the Government of India's appreciation of the loyal feelings, which actuated them in offering thanksgiving prayers for the success of the British army in South Africa.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. T. MORISON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. James MacDonald, Hartley Kennedy, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, S. D. Khote, K. N. Wadia, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak and A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

PROPERTY TAXES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that of the sum of Rs. 20,682-7-10 due by the New Piece Goods Bazar Company, for property taxes, Rs. 18,000 had been paid by the Company, but as they had not paid the balance of Rs. 2,682-7-10, he asked for sanction to the filing of a suit against such person or persons as the Municipal solicitors might deem necessary parties to the suit. The necessary sanction was granted.

A similar sanction was given for the recovery of Rs. 200 11-4 due by Mr. Govardhandas Goculdas or such other person as might be deemed necessary parties to the suit, being the amount due on account of property tax bills.

METER MEASUREMENT.

The Committee considered the Corporation's resolution on the subject of reducing the rate for water supplied by meter measurement to premises having gardens attached to them from 9 annas per 1,000 gallons now charged.

Mr. Khote moved that the resolution be referred to a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Fazulbhoy and Mr. Khote to inquire into the question whether it was advisable to reduce the rate for water supplied to bungalows with gardens.

The proposition fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Dr. Katrak next proposed that the consideration of the question be deferred pending the Commissioner's report on the Standing Committee's resolution on the subject.

Mr. Wadia seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the Corporation's resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of report as to whether he had any objection to the Standing Committee re-considering the schedule rates.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the amendment, which was carried.

AN AGGRIEVED PARENT.

A letter from Mr. Shivji Dharsi Bhuthara was then considered. He complained of a caning inflicted on his daughter by a mistress of the Municipal school at Mandvi and brought to notice certain irregularities in the school management. It was resolved on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra to record the letter and to inform the applicant that the Committee had no power to deal with the matter.

HARBOUR INSPECTION.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner stating that to prevent the importation of cases of cholera into the city by sea, vessels coming into the Port with case of cholera, on board, were medically inspected by the Port Health Authorities before any communication with the shore or other vessels in the harbour was allowed.

ALLEGED NUISANCE NEAR A TEMPLE.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Amerchand P. Parmar, Secretary, Jain Committee, forwarding a petition, addressed to the Corporation, by Mr. Krishnaji Rangji and other worshippers and members of the Jain temple of Shri-Adeshwar, in which they complained of the erection of a public urinal close to the back entrance of the temple. They also requested the Committee to visit the site and to order the suspension of all work in connection with the urinal until the petition was disposed of.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for favour of report.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

MONSOON OR MONSOON SEASON.

ALREADY Bombay, which had so many depressing circumstances to contend with before the non-arrival of the rains, has been brought very low by the contrariety of the weather. Our old correspondent "J D." writes to the "Pioneer."—"On Saturday evening, 16th instant, at 9 o'clock, no doubt the Monsoon "Season" began, for a cool wind came in from the west which revived nature, for next morning the Oval had a delicate tinge of green. That tinge has disappeared and left us a yellow surface to look at All this week we have had this westerly wind, sometimes with a touch of the north in it. Big black clouds apparently bulging with moisture pass overhead, leaving a few drops "en passant." Night and day, it is all the same. You look out at midnight, on a clear starry sky and by day, if you have to move about, you increase the caloric—your bones become gristle and your flesh pulp. I abhor myself and mine own clothes shall abhor me, said Job. I cannot remember such a late monsoon in Bombay for 36 years. On the 17th June, 1891, I thought I had performed a feat by going up to Matheran when everybody had left. Fortunately the "Clarendon" had three days' "commestibili" and I wandered about like a deserted spirit—saw the gymkhana, saw the church, everything empty as a bubble—the very monkeys on my way to Panorama Point jibing and mocking at my temerity. I did not remain and dive up a tree with Robinson Crusoe, but came down and met the monsoon amid thunder, lightning and 3 1-2 inches of rain in Bombay on the 22nd June. Its "nae lauchin" in Bombay, I tell you, at present. With what has gone before during the past two years there is no use mincing matters, (I write on the 23rd June). We have now almost reached a most serious crisis. So far as trade is concerned, famine is a double-edged sword—it cuts both ways. The producer has nothing to export except bones and hides, and this leaves him with nothing to buy anything. The natives now say that Thursday night, the 28th instant, is to be the turning point for weal or woe. I understand there is a new moon that night. If you see the moon that night your doom is sealed. If it is concealed by clouds there will be plenty of rain." It is satisfactory to be able to add, as postcript, that by the last accounts things have taken a turn for the better all along the westerncoast. The monsoon seems to be fairly in, and Bombay has just received the first good fall of the season.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, acting Chief Justice, presiding.

APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, on behalf of Mr. W. Llewellyn, manager of the French Bank, asked that he might be exempted from service on the special jury, as owing to the war, there was much pressure of work at the present time, and his constant supervision was necessary.

Mr. Justice Candy: I will do what I can.

After consultation with the Clerk of the Crown, his Lordship told Mr. Lang to renew his application on Monday, the 9th July, when the services of a second special jury would be required.

THE DECCAN BANKING CORPORATION CASE.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, on behalf of the prosecution in the Deccan Banking Corporation case, applied that the case might be tried before a special jury.

Mr. Hamilton, who appeared for the defence of accused No. 2, had no objection, and his Lordship granted the application.

Mr. Hamilton said his client had been in jail since the date he was arrested. He had had no access to his books, and he was not in a position to give the necessary information and instructions to his solicitors. The learned counsel asked that orders might be given for his client to have access to his books.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said accused No. 1, who had been out on bail, was as competent as No. 2 to give instructions.

Mr. Hamilton said the other accused knew nothing about the Bombay books, with which No. 2 alone was conversant.

The judge said the books might be looked into when produced in court.

The judge asked Mr. Hamilton whether Monday, the 2nd July, would suit him for the trial of the case.

Mr. Hamilton replied in the negative; and Monday, the 9th July, was fixed for the trial before a special jury at 11 o'clock.

THE BHOYWADA MURDER.

Nowrojee Manockjee Fitter, an old dark-looking Parsee, was charged with murder in having, on the 16th April last, caused the death of a Madrasee woman named Bastin in the room of a chawl at Bhoywada, Parel. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. Hoosein B. Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. Yorke Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Young for the accused. The following gentlemen were empannalled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. R. Wilson, Foreman.

Mr. Keshavdas Goculdas
Mr. S. G. Sathe
Mr. T. K. Gujjar
Mr. B. M. Pundit
Mr. Byramjee H. J. Rustomjee
Mr. Hormusjee P. Pudumjee
Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee
Mr. Narayen T. Vaidya

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was charged with having caused the death of Bastin, with whom he had been living in a chawl at Parel Road. It appeared that early on the morning of the 17th April last, the prisoner called at Bhoywada police station and made a statement, which the Advocate General was not at liberty to repeat to the jury, but in consequence of which Inspector Brewin and other policemen went to the chawl on the Parel Road. The door of the room was shut, but on opening it, the police saw the body of Bastin lying on the floor with a quantity of blood lying about it. There was also in the room a large curry stone, which had blood upon it; and a pair of trowsers hanging to a string, which were stained with blood. The information was given at 5 a.m. on the 17th April, and the death must have taken place, some hours before. There was no direct evidence of the murder, but there was a body of evidence which pointed to the prisoner as the person who had committed the crime. He and the deceased had been frequently quarrelling; and the prisoner had been objecting to the deceased having any intercourse with another man of her acquaintance. It would be found that on the morning of the 16th April, the prisoner was seen sitting on the legs of Bastin with a chopper in his hand, with which he was about to strike her, but the chopper was taken away from his hand by a neighbour. On the evening of the 16th April prisoner was seen sitting near the woman's room; and it was evidently soon after that the murder was committed. Then the jury would have the statement made by the prisoner before the coroner, who was empowered by law to take down such statements. The jury would have to consider what the offence was. If the jury thought that prisoner struck Bastin with the stone, he must have known that he would cause death; and he would therefore be guilty of murder. It was the previous relations between Bastin and the other man, George Beans, which appeared to have led the prisoner to inflict the injuries on the woman.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Inspector Brewin said, after the statement made to him by the prisoner, he accompanied him to the chawl, in a room of which he saw the body of Bastin lying on the floor. It must have been dead some hours before. Witness saw a wound on the upper side of the head. The prisoner pointed out to witness a curry stone covered with blood, which was lying in a corner of the room. The blood upon the stone was congealed. Prisoner's trowsers, which were in the room, were stained with blood.

Catherina Rosine said she knew the deceased, who lived in a chawl in Chore Gully. On Monday morning the 16th April as witness was going to the bazar, she heard somebody calling out "Susan, Susan, come here and save my life." Witness went to deceased's room, whence the sound proceeded. She saw Bastin lying on the floor, and the accused sitting on her legs with a chopper in his hand, with which he was about to strike her. Witness seized his hand and removed the chopper.

Susan Paul, a Madrasee woman, knew the prisoner and the deceased. They had been living together for about two years as man and wife. They were constantly quarrelling.

Mr. A. F. Turner, City Coroner, produced the statement which the prisoner made to him, admitting his guilt. It was quite voluntarily made by the prisoner in English.

George Beans, a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, said he knew the prisoner and the deceased. He lived in another chawl. He used to board with them for about a month and a half or two months before Bastin's death. He had ceased boarding with them at the time of her death. He last saw Bastin on the day before her death, and had a conversation with her. A day previously Bastin and the prisoner had been to his room to talk about the boarding arrangements, but there was no row at the time. Prisoner told Mr. Brewin in witness's presence that witness was the cause of all this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young, witness said Bastin used to visit his mother in his room. She did not sit in his bed. She did not use to go on long walks with him. It was not true that witness had improper intercourse with Bastin. Prisoner never taxed him with it.

Prisoner, in his statement to the court, said Bastin used to misbehave herself and he had evidence of it at noon of the 16th April. He was afterwards sitting near his door. He saw Bastin lying in his bed. He got excited, and in his excitement picked up the stone and dropped it upon her. He afterwards found there was some blood on her. He drank some liquor and laid down in the bed near her. He got up at a late hour, when he found that Bastin was dead. He then went and gave information to the police.

The Advocate General, in summing up the case, said the jury could have no doubt now that it was the prisoner who inflicted the injuries upon the deceased woman. The question for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner was guilty of murder. The story told by the prisoner was incredible that he saw the woman lying in bed and threw the stone at her. There was no quarrel and prisoner had received no grave and sudden provocation, and therefore did not come within the exception provided in the Code.

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he did not intend to deny that it was the prisoner's hand that dropped the stone upon the head of Bastin, whom, in a moment of frenzy, he saw lying in his bed. The theory of the defence was that prisoner did not throw the stone at the woman, but enraged as he was, he simply dropped it upon her. He never meant to kill her at all. He must have been labouring under a sense of his wrongs, so, when he saw George Beans, in the presence of Inspector Brewin, he got into a paroxysm of rage at the sight, of the wrecker of his happiness. The learned counsel submitted that the charge of which the jury could find his client guilty was that of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said the questions they had to consider lay within a very narrow compass. The first question was whether the prisoner caused the death of the woman Bastin. That point being admitted now, the next question was whether the prisoner was guilty of murder or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The story told by the prisoner in court seemed to be inherently improbable. He said he got up from sleep and picking up the first thing that came to hand, he dropped it upon the head of the woman. It was not a pebble—it was a fifteen pound stone; and the person dropping it upon somebody's head must have known that it was most likely to cause death. His Lordship believed that, in the statement which the prisoner made to the coroner in English, he stated what he knew to be the truth.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but that the act was done with the intention to cause death under grave and sudden provocation.

His Lordship in passing sentence, said the jury had taken a merciful view of the offence, but still it was so serious that his Lordship felt he would not be doing his duty if he passed upon the prisoner a less severe sentence than transportation for life.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.

THE thirteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered, office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. William Greaves, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was taken as read:—

The directors beg to submit the accompanying balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March, 1900, which have been duly audited and declared correct. The total sales for the past year amount to Rs. 2,83,908, which is an increase of Rs. 32,140 on last year. The profits for the year, including Rs. 4,872-4-1 brought forward from last year, are Rs. 31,596-13-4 out of which a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been added to the depreciation account which now amounts to Rs.40,000. The company's stock having been increased, the directors consider it advisable to increase the above reserve. In November last an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid to the shareholders, thus absorbing Rs. 6,400, and the directors now recommend a further distribution of 7 1-2 per cent., thus making 12 1-2 per cent. dividend for the year, and the balance to be carried forward will be Rs. 10,596-13-4. The directors have, with much regret, to put on record the deaths of both Captain A. C. Clark and Captain K. Macaulay, who served on the board of directors for eleven and seven years, respectively. At the invitation of Mr. Greaves, the remaining directors, Messrs. C. H. Armstrong and F. J. Rome have joined the Board of directors in the place of Messrs. Clark and Macaulay, which you will please confirm. In accordance with Section 98 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. C. H. Armstrong and F. J. Rome, two of the directors, retire from office by rotation; both of whom, however, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. It will also be necessary to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The above report together with the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st March last was adopted. A dividend at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. per annum was declared. Messrs. C. H. Armstrong and F. J. Rome were re-elected directors of the Company for the current year. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine, Chartered Accountants, were reappointed auditors for the current year and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 500 per annum. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At the conclusion of the business before the ordinary meeting, an extraordinary meeting was held, at which it was resolved that clause 91 of the Articles of Association be so altered as to increase the directors' fees from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its orignal colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th June:—

FIRE IN THE DOCKS.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 13th June 1900 reporting that a fire broke out at 0-30 a. m. that day on board the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. India, lying at N. 1 berth, Victoria Dock; that the vessel had no cargo on board, but there were coals in the hold adjoining; that all the crew of the vessel and many men from other vessels in the docks were present, and assisted the Trustees' Fire Brigade and Fire Engines in extinguishing the fire which was overcome at 2-45 a. m.; that the Municipal Steam Fire Brigade were also present, and rendered good service, but their engines were not used; and that Captain Greet, R. N., the Senior Naval Officer, H. M. S. Magdala and Hulk Tenasserim being now in Prince's Dock, sent an officer and body of marines to assist in case the cargo or sheds adjoining should be exposed to fire or theft, but the sheds were not opened, and the men were able to return on board their vessel within an hour of their arrival. Submitted letter from the port officer, dated 13th June 1900, reporting that the dock officers were present, and assisted in extinguishing the fire on board the s. s. India.

Read letter to Captain T. G. Greet, R. N., dated 14th June 1900, conveying the best thanks of the Board of Trustees for the ready assistance which he rendered on the occasion referred to.

Resolution—To be recorded.

TEMPORARY SHEDS.

Read letters from the Engineer, dated 12th and 18th June 1900, respectively, reporting that the five temporary sheds sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution, No. 129, dated 24th April 1900, for the protection of rice trade at the docks, have been constructed, and they were taken into use by the docks superintendent on the dates given below:—(a) Shed between E and F sheds 27th May, (b) Shed North of N shed 21st May, (c) Shed South of C shed 30th May, (d) Shed West of B shed 5th June (e) Shed East of No. 10 shed, Victoria Dock, 15th June.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th June 1900, forwarding plans and specification for a building to be erected on the second plot to the east of the Tramway Company's godown, remarking that the elevations and general arrangement of the building is very much the same as those of the building in course of erection on the other plot, which have been sanctioned by Trustee's resolution, of 8th May 1900; that two bathrooms have been provided for each set of quarters, and also a cookroom and two servants' rooms quite disconnected from the main building, and fire-proof stair-cases are specified; and adding that the probable cost of the building is Rs. 1,50,000, and the time that will be occupied in building is 18 months. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, saying that the plans submitted for plot No. 2 are very similar to those of plot N. 1 in general arrangements and elevations, but inasmuch as this plot is longer than No. 1 by about 15 feet, it has been feasible to improve the servants' and bath-room accommodation which are, moreover, located in a separate block; and recommending to the Board that the plans and specification may be sanctioned.

Resolution.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee the plans and specification are approved and sanctioned subject to the condition that all Port Trust and Municipal regulations are complied with.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th June 1900.	Total from 1st April to 15th June 1900.	For week ending 15th June 1899.	Total from 1st April to 15th June 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	153	21	215
" " out of "	17	216	15	217
" transported	13	127	12	168
" attended to	2	14	1	16
" warped ...	3	14	0	15

THE PANCH HOWDS MISSION.

THE following is a summary of the report of the Panch Howds Mission, Poona City:—The year 1899 is one that is never likely to be forgotten by anyone who was living in Poona City at that time. A visitation of plague swept through the city which in its malignity and wholesale character beat all previous experiences of the kind in India. Of necessity such a visitation has in many ways had considerable bearing on the work of the Mission.

We had 29 cases of plague altogether from our Mission, and of these 15 died. And though that might seem a large percentage, it was much below the usual percentage of deaths. The extraordinary rapidity of the fatal cases was one of the most remarkable features of this particular epidemic.

Happily there are no gaps in the staff to record, and we have been gladdened by the arrival of Father Kershaw, who on his return to India has been attached to the Poona House of the Society. It is a matter for great thankfulness that we have now four Fathers in Poona and three in Bombay.

Mother Emily Clare, of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, is going to England early in January, for a few months' much needed rest and change of climate. It is a matter for constant thankfulness that such a strong force of faithful religious as the Sisters are concentrated in Poona.

The number of baptisms this year is the largest that there has ever been in the Church of the Holy Name: 72 people were baptized altogether. Of these a few were the children of some of our own Christians living in the neighbourhood, but the rest were all heathen. Some were infants, sent to us from the Plague Hospital, or picked up by the Police in such a deplorable condition, that in spite of all that skill and kindness could do, several only lived a few days or weeks. Five of these baptisms were those of adult Hindu converts.

Fifty-two candidates were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Bombay in March. This was the first of many kind visits which he paid us for various purposes in the course of the year. He also confirmed on another occasion two sick children at St. John's Hospital.

The direct evangelistic work has been chiefly in the hands of Father Moore and the two Catechists working with him, though every member of the Mission has to be an evangelist, and every kind word said, and every friendship formed, is something done towards winning a heathen land for Christ. The plague, which in some respects hindered the street preaching for a time, opened out many new opportunities. The preaching in the streets of the city and in the villages round about Poona has continued steadily whenever circumstances have allowed it. And several times in the course of the year the evangelistic party has spent some days in the districts, travelling from village to village. Although this is, still only pioneer work, and as yet there are no Christians in our villages, the spirit of enquiry and friendliness is steadily growing both in the city and the villages. In the course of the year a great variety of people have visited the Mission for various causes, but do we not think that any of these can be said to have come in a spirit of serious enquiry.

A great deal of work of a very varied description has been turned out of the Mission Workshop in the course of the year.

With such a number of lads, for whom we are entirely responsible, we have rather encouraged such lads as have relations to return to their homes after their time of training has expired and seek work in their own neighbourhood, and two or three have done this.

We are making some progress with other industries besides carpentry. The washing, or dhobie work, particularly is quite established, and in a few years' time we may expect that all the washing of the Mission will be done at home, and will provide a means of livelihood for several boys. We are making some investigations as to the feasibility of starting a Mission Bakery.

The following statistics of the work of the Medical Mission since it was re-opened on February 1st, will be of interest:—

Out-patients.—Christian, 518; Heathen, 765; total 1,283. In-patients since the opening of the Ward in July, 64. Operations, 47. Visits made without fee, 207.

During the plague, Dr. Walrath visited the General Plague Hospital, the Bhori Plague Hospital, and the Parsee Plague Hospital frequently.

OUTRAGE NEAR QUETTA.

FROM the statement of two Pathan policemen now in hospital at Quetta, says a local correspondent having their wounds attended to, it appears that one day last week two Private soldiers, who had paid the local Brewery a visit, though it is placed out of bounds for this Garrison, on their way home and within half a mile of the Brewery, attacked a constable who was returning from the town knocked him down, took away some money, and made off. On recovering consciousness, the policeman made signals to his comrades of the Brewery police guard, from whence another constable was sent to his assistance. This man, on hearing his comrade's story, followed up the soldiers, whom he overtook about two miles ahead, and on asking them to stop, which they would not do, he tried to detain them, when he, too, was knock down with a bludgeon, and then kicked in the head and all over, his forehead being literally smashed in. On recovering his senses after a spell, he managed to attract the notice of some villagers one of whom came into Quetta, the scene of the occurrence being about three miles out, and gave the alarm, when a conveyance was sent to bring the wounded man into the Civil Hospital. Subsequently his comrade was sent down from the Brewery. The condition of the former was so critical at one time that the Magistrate took his dying deposition. He is better, but owing to an injury to the brain will probably never be fit for duty again. Needless to say, some alarm is felt that such desperate characters are abroad, but no clue has yet been obtained to their identity.

THE FAR EAST.

ALLEGED JAPANESE AGGRESSION.

VANDALISM IN SOUTH FORMOSA.

THERE appears to be much feeling in the coast ports at the attitude adopted by Japanese officials and merchants towards the other residents, and we have strongly-worded letters from Britishers on this subject.

Private advices from South Formosa report a very painful impression amongst the foreign community caused by the practically wholesale desecration of the graves in the cemetery at Takow. Notably is the damage to the marble monument to Dr. Lord R. N., who it will be remembered was attached to H. M. S. *Tweed*, and died just before the occupation of the island by the Japanese. Many of the other tomb-stones are chipped and the iron railings destroyed. English writing in pencil is to be traced on some of the stones, and it is quite evident that this work has been done by Japanese, for it is well known that the Chinese here would never proceed to such extremities. The dislike of Japanese, almost amounting to hatred, to foreigners in Formosa, has been long noticed, and has apparently culminated in an act which will cause universal condemnation.

A COAST PORT VIEW.

A correspondent from a coast port sends us the following:—Those in the Coast Ports who have had dealings with the Japanese are astounded at the tone adopted by the Hongkong press in reference to the present political situation as regards Russia "vis-a-vis" Japan and the pro-Japanese feeling is unaccountable in the face of facts. The whole tendency of the Japanese has been anti-English so far as British interests in the Far East are concerned, and so long as Russia keeps away from India and its frontiers, their so-called agression in China and Corea should be regarded with equanimity rather than alarm, and if only there were half-a-dozen English even alive who really understood the situation, the cry would be for an alliance with Russia in her forward work and let Japan relapse into the condition of semi-barbarism, that in reality he has shown herself quite unfit to emerge from. Taking the situation as it stands to-day in what shape or form has Japan shown England any sign of 'the open door' more than Russia would or will do? On the contrary—she has nigh ruined herself in subsidies to corporations created with the intention of ruining British trade—she has borrowed English money to squander in fighting the English Mercantile flag—she has befooled Great Britain into allowing the cession of ports and Islands opened to British Trade by British blood and developed by British money. Take Formosa where she rides rough-shod over every article of her Treaty with the Foreign Powers. A corrupt gang of Officials are allowed to place differential duties, taxes and burthens against British Commerce. Any Chinaman daring to ship, or travel is subjected to squeeze and extortion if the ship by any other than a Japanese Government subsidized line. Justice for Britishers in Japanese Courts is absolutely unobtainable. No respectable Chinaman dare enter into Foreign employ for fear of being cast into gaol and kept for weeks without trial and with a fair chance of penal servitude for life if convicted of the crime of being a British employee. British grave-yards have been desecrated and Foreign life and property are far more insecure than they were under Chinese rule, and this without any protest from our country's representative, and for why? because forsooth, as they state to the home Government, 'Japan will be a useful ally against Russia,' British trade and honour can be ruined and dragged through the mud, and her Treaties disregarded by Japan simply because we fear or don't understand Russia, and Russian motives. Misled by weak and befooled representatives England elects to let Japan be her ally, and what an ally. Her Formosan performances show.

The answer to this usually is 'See how Japan beat China;' she must be a great country. Those who really know and were really there reply—Japan beat China by borrowing European money and bribing Chinese Viceroys with it. No battle worth mentioning was really won in open field and they fought only against forces paid to be traitors or who became traitors to their country from lack of pay. Their glorious exploits on land were purely and simply confined to the massacre of villagers defending their homes. Imperial troops were paid to run away by an agreement with Pekin. At sea it was only an order from a highly-bribed Viceroy that prevented poor Admiral Ting from saving his fleet at Yah-Loo, which flight has passed into history and has been adopted in Europe as a glorious Naval victory on the part of the Japanese! and this also partly accounts for the present howl that 'Japan is England's invaluable ally.' It will be remembered that poor dear Lord Wolseley formed the same idea of China, and perhaps he was not so far wrong as our present advisers in *re* Japan are. These facts are known to those in contact with Japan as she is—they know further that she is rotten to the core, and on the eve of a vast Rebellion—that she is anti-English and anti-American to the back bone, yet in order to gain her alliance we are prepared to let her possess and, have let her possess to the exclusion of British Trade, ports in Formosa and China opened by loss of British life and given up to Japanese occupation, maintained and developed by British capital and enterprise. What the Britisher in China proper desires is that England and Russia should work hand in hand after their experience of Japan and its ways that these two great powers should reduce that country to its proper level amongst nations and open her doors to foreign commerce by a distinct mutual understanding just as their desire is that by helping the Patriotic party they can open the doors of China to the world and so create a Far East, unannexed but happy and prosperous in itself. England Russia and America working in concord could create a Far East that would cause happiness and prosperity to be the lot of millions. To make individual entangling alliances with barbarians or semi-barbarians is not the way to advance, that great cause of progress which the history of the ages shows us is, undoubtedly, the mission of Russia and the western nations.

So far as commerce is concerned Japan has shown her hand and it is more anti-British than ever Russia, if properly approached, could be. So far as British trading interests are concerned take a trip to Formosa and see how they have been shattered under the Japanese, regime, or journey to Japan and look under the veneer there.

RIOTERS DESTROYING THE RAILWAY.

BELGIANS AND THEIR FAMILIES SURROUNDED.

We have received the following from a very reliable source:—The "Boxer" trouble is getting very serious and the lives of foreigners are being threatened. The rioters have murdered a number of Native Christians, and along the railway line from Tientsin to Peking they are doing a deal of damage. They have burnt the railway station and machine shops at Fengtai, and a number of the railway men and others have been killed. The railway bridge at Lukouchiao is also destroyed. The situation is indeed alarming. There are a number of Belgians employed in connection with the railway there, with their families, who have been surrounded at Changhsintien and it is reported that their retreat has been cut off about seven miles from Fengtai, and they are now defending their lives, entrenched on a hill and their safety is considered very doubtful. It is also reported that several missionaries have been surrounded at Paotingfu, which is causing a deal of anxiety.—"Celestial Empire."

INTERVIEW WITH SIR HENRY BLAKE.

THE GOVERNOR'S OPINION OF THE CRISIS.

H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake, the Governor of Hongkong and party, arrived at Kobe on May 30, and was interviewed by a representative of the *Kobe Herald* which publishes the following:—

Naturally Sir Henry Blake, although on a pleasure trip merely, is intensely interested in the news of the last day or two from China, and he does not hesitate to admit that the situation is critical. He does not, however, attach credence to the view that the Tsungli Yamen is working in unison with the Boxers. Rather is he disposed to attribute the outbreak of lawlessness and the present activity of the Boxers, to causes which briefly may be summed up thus; bad weather, failure of crops, ignorance and prejudice. The country Sir Henry passed over between Tientsin and Peking and between Peking and Shanghaikwan he describes as arid and barren, owing to the lack of rain. That this condition of things has contributed to bring about the prevalent feeling of unrest is quite probable and that it has been taken advantage of to fan the ever-smouldering hostility to foreign influences, more particularly foreign religious influences is equally probable. That the leaders were willing and prepared to turn this readiness of the masses to accept and act upon the worst and most incredible stories reflecting upon foreigners and foreign instutions has just received fresh proof, in the conflict between the Boxers and Roman Catholic converts. It is possible that complications will arise out of the sanguinary attacks upon Roman Catholic Chinese, as it is well known that France is prepared to extend her protection to all such.

Sir Henry Blake made a flying visit to Seoul from Chomulpo and was much interested in what he saw. His Excellency speaks admiringly of the country, parts of which he does not hesitate to liken to the Inland Sea, but he evidently has little hope of the progress of the people there. 'What people could advance in such clothes?' Sir Henry evinced active interest in Japan, her people and her future and looks forward with undisguised pleasure to his trip north, Tokio being his next objective apparently.

THE MURDER OF THE QUEEN OF KOREA.

In a previous issue of this paper it was stated that Mr. Ang Kiosu, an ex-Member of the Korean Cabinet, and for some time a political refugee in Japan, returned home a few weeks ago. It appears that on his arrival in Korea he was arrested by the authorities and charged with being concerned in the murder of the late Queen a few years ago. Since his arrest he has been in the hands of the High Court of Justice. A number of Seoul telegrams are published in the Japanese press, which summarized read as follows:—Mr. An was put to torture, but as he would not admit his guilt, he was subjected to still more severe treatment. His hands were crushed, the bones being broken, and the unfortunate man died on Monday night. Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, on learning the news applied at once for an Imperial audience, which was, however, refused. He then presented an address to the Throne, in reply to which the Emperor, through the Foreign Office, stated that he knew nothing about the alleged torture, but would cause the matter to be investigated. At a later period, the Korean Government decided to banish the Chief of Metropolitan Police for ten years and also the Judges concerned for three years. The Japanese Minister is, however, dissatisfied with the decision of the Government, and is about to lay the responsibility on the Cabinet. A late telegram from Seoul now states that all the Cabinet Ministers have tendered their resignations.—*Nagasaki Press.*

THE KOWLOON BAY PIRACY.

The eleven men who pirated three fishing junks in Kowloon Bay recently appeared before Mr. Hallifax, at the Magistracy, on June 7. Evidence was given by the junk people as to the attack and also as to the identification of the pirates and the clothing and jewellery stolen. The case was further remanded.

HOW CHINESE OBTAIN FIREARMS.

Leung Sik was, at the Magistracy, on June 4, charged with being in illegal possession of four Winchester rifles. Mr. Mounsey, who appeared for the defendant, said his client returned from San Francisco in the "Rio de Janeiro," and proposed going on to Canton. When in San Francisco he was asked to take four Winchester rifles to Canton as personal luggage, the bills being made out to a firm in Canton, and during transhipment the rifles were seized. Under the circumstances he asked His Worship to impose a nominal penalty and allow the defendant to proceed to Canton with the arms.—Inspector Gauld admitted that what Mr. Mounsey had said was correct.—Sergeant Gourlay said a lot of arms were taken into China in this way.—Mr Hazeland imposed a fine of dols. 5 and ordered the arms to be forfeited, telling Mr. Mounsey he had better apply to the Colonial Secretary and see whether he would allow the defendant to have the arms.

THE MASAMPO DISPUTE.

Regarding the Masampo dispute, the Tokyo correspondent of "Nagasaki Press" writes:—'This vexatious affair seems to be still dragging through its wearisome routine of official negotiations between the Japanese and Russian Ministers in Seoul. The unfortunate Japanese owner of the land, who has been shut out of his holding by the Russian authorities, desired the Russian to exchange it for a piece of land owned by them elsewhere. This proposal was declined. The Russian authorities simply wanted him to give up the possession of his land; but the deed of transfer signed between himself and the Korean authorities being found to be legitimate, the Russian officers thought it best to demolish it by diplomacy. Under the circumstances, the Japanese owner could not do better than leave the whole case in the hands of the Japanese Minister. This officer is now advising his national to hand the land over to the Russian authorities in consideration of a pecuniary compensation. If a sufficient sum could be obtained to cover the actual expenses involved and to remunerate him for all the trouble he has had, the matter might be settled amicably. But the Czar's representative appears to be determined not to respect the owner's wish or his claim. Hence the present deadlock. According to the latest intelligence from Fusan, it appears that the Japanese Minister is bringing official pressure to bear upon the man to accept the Russian offer. This state of things is not calculated to inspire confidence in the capacity of Japanese diplomats. Already a paper like the "Asahi," which has no axe to grind against the Foreign Office, has taken a strong attitude in the matter and is denouncing the action of the Foreign Minister.'

REPORTED ARREST OF SUN YAT-SEN.

A Peking telegram to a Japanese contemporary reports the arrest in Shantung of Sun Yat-Sen, the Reformer. Sun Yat sen, it will be remembered, was kidnapped a few years ago in London and, confined for a few days in the Chinese Legation, being released by the efforts of Dr. Cantlie, formerly resident in Hongkong, to whom he manged to make his position known.

BRITISH GUNBOATS ON THE YANGTSE.

The Chungking correspondent of the "China Gazette," writing on 22nd May, says:—H.M.S. Woodcock returned to Chungking yesterday after having steamed 220 miles above this city to Sui-fu, the point where the Min-River joins the Yangtse from the North. She made the return journey in 17 hours' steaming. The Woodlark leaves this morning for the city of Lu-cheo, about 170 miles up the Yangtse from here. Lieut. Watts-Jones, R. E., has left Chentu for the capital of Kansuh and thence down the Yellow River, to Kalgan and Peking. Mr. Ker, of the Yunnan Co., who has been vainly endeavouring to enter the independent Lo Lo territory in West Szechuen is expected here daily.

FIRES AT TIENTSIN.

A Correspondent writes to the "N.-C. Daily News":—The fire epidemic continues; we have had two this week in the Municipal Concession. The first was a big affair, completely destroying a theatre and its congeries of opium dens, hells and brothels; it was only by great effort that two neighbouring hongs and some residences were saved. There is a widespread feeling that we foreigners have lost face with the better class Chinese by allowing such places in our concessions. It should be explained that we do not allow them: that the theatre was built by Chinese before the Bristish took possession and the respect for a vested interest prevented interference as long as obvious nuisance and disorder were avoided. Everyone hopes that it will not be rebuilt.

JAPANESE MINISTRY IN DIFFICULTY.

The Tokyo correspondent of the "Nagasaki Press," writing on May 21, says:—"Owing to the financial strain, which it is said, has necessitated the floating of another foreign loan at the instance of Count Matsukata, the Cabinet is showing signs of disruption. Marquis Yamagata is the first to announce his intention of resigning, in favour of either Marquis Ito or Count Inouye. But neither of them has agreed to accept the responsibility, so that the Premier has still to jog along on the thorny path of politics. Another report has it that Matsukata, Minister of Finance, intends to resign if his programme is not endorsed by his colleagues, whom he wants to share with him the responsibility in connection with his financial policy, lest, if the programme ends disastrously, he should receive the full brunt of popular attack. In other words, he desires to lighten his burden in the hope of preparing for a future Cabinet with comparatively less blemishes on his official escutcheon. Those who ought to know what is going on in political circles, say that if the Cabinet goes to pieces it will be due to dissensions within, and not to any effort of political parties."

THE PIRATICAL OUTRAGE ON THE 'KUTWO.'

The "N.-C. Daily News" of the 1st June, has the following:—Some sensational reports have been in circulation regarding an outrage of a piratical nature on the Indo-China steamer "Dutwo," which left here on Saturday morning for Chinkiang and river ports. We learn on good authority that some 25 Chinese passengers, soon after leaving Chinkiang, suddenly took charge of the Compradore's and Chinese passengers quarters. Some fighting ensued, in which two of the passengers were badly hurt. The European staff, seven in number, were quickly under arms, the pirates at once becoming quiet. The Captain of the steamer wished to return to Chinkiang, but the robber gang threatened to fire the vessel if he did so. The only alternative was to proceed to Eching, fourteen miles higher up, where there is a station of the I.-C. S. N. Co. Here the rascals disembarked without giving further trouble. A report is current that one of the gang was wounded by being shot by one of the steamer's engineers but there is no authentic account of this and so far no loss of life is reported. Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co., the Agents for the I.-C. S. N. Co., are going to have armed Sikh watchmen placed on duty on their Chinese passenger boats in future. A report was abroad yesterday that a gunboat had been asked for in connection with the above attack, but it lacks foundation.

IMPERIAL EDICTS.

May 29.

As we hear that the people in the vicinity of Peking and neighbourhood are recently practising the "Boxing," it is feared that evil characters will create disturbances. We have repeatedly given orders to the officials outside Peking to strictly restraint and suppress such movements. Of late, we learn that large numbers of disbanded soldiers and secret society ruffians have organised themselves as Boxers in order to create disturbances and they have been so audacious as to kill some military officials, cut down the telegraph poles and destroy the railway. Such lawless doings are regarded as not having the least difference from rebellion. We now command the influential high military officials and local authorities to have the ringleaders promptly arrested and disperse the others. If any resistance is made by these people, prompt measures must be adopted to exterminate them as a severe warning for the future. Now, we can see that people's hearts are in a excitable state and easily to be inflamed to a dangerous condition. Therefore, wherever Churches and Chapels are, prompt attention must be given to protect them in order to prevent calamity and troubles.

May 30.

We yesterday issued a Special Decree and gave orders for the immediate suppression of the Boxer outrages which occurred the day previous. To deal with this matter and these ignorant peasants the first point is to capture the real ringleaders and disperse the followers. Now the people's hearts are getting so excited in the vicinity of Peking and the province of Chihli that if measures be not taken in haste to quell them how can the evils be cleared and uprooted? We hereby command the General Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, the Governor of Peking, the Police Censors of the Five Cities of the Capital and the Viceroy of Chihli to strictly instruct the local authorities and the military commanding officials to jointly arrest those Boxers who are real disturbers and intending rebels and have them severely punished. In a time like this, let there be no mutual refusals or delay of duty whatever on the part of all the officials; and if any failure or even delay in this matter the responsibility will fall on Chung Li (General commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie) and the officials commanded. There is no leniency at all this time. But as to those Boxers who have but merely followed in the wake of and have not actually joined and purposely created disturbances, then explain them in plain words in order to let them understand the principles and at once disperse them without letting them do mischief again.

BOXERS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Chinan, May 11.

The French Consul from Chefoo arrived two days ago. He came to settle the claims and other questions arising from the recent Boxer outbreak. He has indeed no light task before him, and he has done wisely in bringing his wife with him, for he will probably be kept many a weary day before the big bill is settled. The Catholics' losses were enormous. Not counting the damage done in Bishop Auser's diocese of Southern and South-western Shantung, nor the three eastern prefectures of the Province which have thus far escaped, there have been attacks upon the Catholics in nineteen hsien in the diocese of Bishop Dr. Marchi. Nine hundred families in two hundred and forty-three villages have been attacked. The total losses including chapels are said to approximate four hundred thousand taels.

Protestant losses in the same territory were fifteen thousand taels. One hundred and twenty-five families suffered. Although the Catholics were the first victims there seems later to have been no distinction made between the churches. Both were equally "yang chiao" foreign sects. The lighter Protestant losses is accounted for by the fact that their missions run back for but twenty or thirty years, not a tenth part of the time the Catholic have been here. Consequently the membership is smaller.

Outwardly there is no disturbance. No one, however, who is acquainted with the character of the movement is so hopeful as to believe we have yet seen the end. Yuan, doubtless under orders from Peking, has exercised the utmost lenience to past offenders. A very watchful eye will have to be kept upon him or he will fail to punish a lot of ringleaders who should another Yu Hsien come would stir up such a condition of affairs that the last state of this Province will be worse than the first. The foreign powers, so it is said, were to watch Shantung Province for two months. It will need watching for two years.

TIENTSIN.

May 26.

In the village of Tungliu, Paotingfu the Boxers are drilling day and night, their arms and requirements being supplied by a wealthy family.

The Empress Dowager is reported to have been much distressed at the terrible massacre of Christians at Paotingfu, and ordered coffins to be provided out of the Imperial purse.

In a temple outside Paotingfu there are a large body of Boxers, also outside of the Eastern Gate of that City, and they insult all Christians who cross their path. In Peking they are drilling openly beside the residence of Prince Su, which is not far from the British Legation.

Prince Tuan, the father of the Heir Apparent seems to be a nice, kindly old gentleman. He has taken an oath not to rest until he has secured the skin of a foreign devil as a rug for his bed! This is the sort of man to have at the head of a nineteenth century government. China has need to rejoice truly.

The British, French and American Ministers are stated to have recently renewed their protestations against the Boxers to the Tsungli Yamen, but are now told that the Boxers have become so numours it is impossible to arrest them; and it is also impossible to discriminate between the good and bad, but that another proclamation will be issued.

One of the many Boxer placards in Peking now announces that "foreigners have been for forty years turning China up side down. They insult the gods and sages; seize territory and levy taxes. Chinese traditors fall in with their schemes, and sell the soil of the Empire. They are in league with Kang Yuwei and his party. The (Chinese Jupitor) Yu Kwong is about to send eight millions heavenly soldiers to sweep away these foreigners. When the 15th of the 8th moon comes we shall see what will happen."

A Secretary of one of the Boards recently argued with a very high official thuswise. "What does China fear, and why does she give way to these foreigners? They are supposed to be rich and powerful because they live in tall houses, drive in carriages, and feed delicately. But if they were really wealthy they would not come to China and beg us to buy their goods; and if they are not wealthy, then their armies are only a myth. When anything happens and a foreigner is killed, what do we see? They only ask for money or a new Church. If they were really strong they would attack and punish us. China is richer and stronger than them all and she should not give way to them." This is a very correct synopsis of the general idea of conservative China, if the Powers would only believe it.

Col. Yang Futung sent with troops to the Laishui district near Paotingfu when the Christians were massacred, suffered a reverse on the 21st. The troops were passing through a valley unconscious of the vicinity of the Boxers who were in ambush on the hill side, and the troops were entirely cut up. The Viceroy on hearing of the disaster immediately sent reinforcements. The Boxers have immensely increased in the Yen-shan, Nan-pi, and Chia-ho districts, and all the missions are in great danger. The Magistrates in these districts are earnestly requesting troops to be sent.—*P. & T. Times.*

THE MUKHDAM OF HALA.

A KARACHI telegram says there was quite a large demonstration at the Central Jail, Hyderabad, Sind, on Friday last, when the Mukhdam of Hala, who had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, in April, was released from custody by the order of the Sadar Court. Some three to four thousand Mahomedans, including women, gathered at the Jail, a native band being also in attendance. Immediately the main gate of the prison was opened, and the Pir came in view, the air rang with shouts of satisfaction, and the band struck up. The Mukhdam looked careworn after his incarceration of nearly six months and wept tears of joy at his release. Owing to the large concourse of people that had gathered to pay him homage it was some time before he could get into the carriage and pair waiting to drive him straight to his native town of Hala. The acquittal of the Mukhdam by the Sadar Court has given general satisfaction, as it was the universal belief that the case against him was weak, though it came rather as a surprise in consequence of the popular but foolish idea prevalent that the authorities were determined that he should be hanged.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

626 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V—Part heard.

97 99—Captain and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D. Part heard.

489 96—Mathubhai and J M—Lakmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suit for Dismissal.

In the District Court at Surat—Petition for Probate of the alleged Will of Shivdas Tulsidas deceased—Dikshit and D—Narotamdas Dharamdas vs The Administrator General and others—Captain and V.

For Dismissal Under Rule 42.

140 1900—Payne G S and M—Sorabjee Pestonjee Musani vs Heerjeebhoy Maneckjee—Crawford and Co.

169 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Waman Shreedhur vs Valjee Nihalchand and others.

301 1900—Daphtary and F—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

611 99—Bicknell M and M—Aishabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Thakurdass D C and H—Part heard.

178 1900—Thakurdas D and C—Goolamalli Hajee Mahomed vs Kurmally Hajee Mahomed—Dikshit and D.

139 1900—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee and others—Nanu and H.

502 98—Payne G S and M—Harridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianji and others—Bhaishanker and K.

629 99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Meeya vs Anton Francis Fernandes.

745 99—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co., Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

395 99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushali vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshuklal D and J

481 99—Bicknell M and M for pauper Rudiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rubiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Haji Seedick Haj Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.

486 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Goolam Mahomed and others—King and Co, S B and N and B M and M.

23 96—Smitham B and N—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, W and G, S B and N, and K B Mehta.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

THE "Spectator," discussing the future of Morocco suggests an understanding between the Powers, with a view to avoid international complications:—

The Powers primarily interested in Morocco—i.e., the only Powers which can be called neighbouring—are France, Spain, and England. France, owing to her possession of Algiers, has a land frontier with Morocco stretching for hundreds of miles, Spain not only holds two strong places actually on the mainland of Morocco—Melilla and Ceuta—but also claims the stretch of shore between the Western boundaries of Morocco and the French Colony of Senegal. Again, the Southern provinces of Spain are the nearest part of Europe to Morocco. Lastly, Spain has in Morocco a population of immigrants which far exceeds that of any other European Power. Great Britain's interest in Morocco is a double one. In the first place, our possession of Gibraltar, which is not only almost within gunfire of the coast of Morocco, but which is fed from Tangier, makes us deeply interested in all that concerns the opposite shore of the Straits. Next, our trade with Morocco is far greater than that of any other Power.

Given that these are the Powers specially interested, how are they to arrange their claims? We believe (says the "Spectator") that an amicable solution may be found if one or two principles are borne in mind. The first of these is that it is impossible for England to expect the rest of the world to acquiesce in her possessing any strong place on the coast of Morocco in the Straits and so opposite Gibralter. This being the case England had better keep out of Morroco altogether—we do not want any portion of the Atlantic or Mediterranean coasts—and had better confine herself to seeing that the settlement is the fair one.

Next to the principle that England cannot have possessions on both sides of the Straits comes the principle that Spain's claims must be considered. People sometimes talk as if Spain would not want to cross the Straits in case of the break-up of Morocco, and as if she had so much to do at home that her rulers would refuse all active participation in a settlement. There could not be a greater mistake. Spain whether wisely or not, is certain to claim a share of Morrocco, and in asserting this claim the whole people will be united.

The third essential principle that must govern a settlement that is to be satisfactory and permanent is that France must have the lion's share. This may seem inequitable *per se,* but in reality it is inevitable. France can at any moment send her troops into Morocco, and overrun the country. This physical fact, and the fact also that North-Western Africa has come to be looked on as the peculium of France, makes it difficult to conceive of a settlement which would not give the bulk of Morocco to France. No doubt we could stop her if we thought it worth while to go to war with regard to Morocco, but we do not believe that the nation would agree to war on such grounds.

But if in the ultimate settlement England is to take nothing, Spain something and France the rest, what will be the best division? Our suggestion is—and in cases of this kind one cannot be intelligible without being specific—that France, Spain, and Great Britain should enter into a treaty setting forth that if the Moorish Empire should break up the contracting Powers would consider that the territory enclosed by a line drawn from, say, Sebu on the Atlantic coast to Melilla on the Mediterranean, was within the Spanish "sphere of influence," and the rest of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco within the sphere of France, provided always that Spain bound herself not to build any fortifications between Ceuta and Cape Spartel—in order to prevent the closing of the Straits by batteries opposite Tarifa Point—and to keep Tangier and the territory round it for a radius of say, ten miles as a free port. Both Spain and France should at the same time agree that they would for the next twenty years impose no higher duties than those now imposed in the ports of Morocco.

By such an arrangement as this many good things would be secured. In the first place there need be no immediate scramble, for the treaty would only be put into operation if the Moorish Government fell into ruin. Next it would place the Straits in the hands of a Power not strong enough to close them—in the hands, that is of a Power whose possession of the gate of the Mediterranean would not cause any jealousy or anxiety to France, Italy, or England. Lastly, nothing would be done to injure French aspirations as to a great North African Empire.

THE Marquess of Salisbury held his weekly reception at the Foreign Office on May 29, and among his Lordship's visitors were the Sirdar (Sir F. Wingate), who has recently arrived from Egypt; Count Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador, who has been ill and absent from duty for some time, and has been represented at these receptions by Count Wolff Metternich; M. de Staal, Russian Ambassador; Count Deym, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador; Mr. Choate, United States Ambassador; and M. de Bille, Danish Minister.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

It is always sad when a young man dies in the fight but in the case of Captain Meyrick (writes a correspondent who knew that gallant officer intimately) the sadness is intensified. For he possessed all that could make a man beloved. He was good looking, cheery, full of life, and he had that ardent, boyish manner which captivates the world at large, in spite of all the doctrines of all the cynics. He was appointed from the Gordon Highlanders as A.D.C. to Lord Houghton, during the time when the son of Monckton-Milnes occupied the Viceregal Lodge in the Phœnix Park. There was just a trifle of difficulty in dealing with public affairs at that time; Lord Houghton had to try and pacify a number of people who were not altogether satisfied with the policy of the government of the day in reference to land legislation. At this sort of tactful work Captain Meyrick was invaluable, and stories are told of many a member of old Irish families who expressed his regret that arrangements did not permit of a visit to Dublin Castle, because it was a privation to miss Captain Meyrick during the season.

Poor Meyrick (continues my correspondent), he was the best of fellows! An ardent cricketer, he had for the game, as for every thing else he took up, an enthusiasm that was positivily refreshing. He was a good bat, could be put on as a change bowler with advantage and was a capital field. When at the Viceregal Lodge he organised the matches and played in all of them. He was a member of the Phoenix Cricket Club, and a very staunch supporter of the Military Cricket Club. On one occasion I remember him playing for his regiment against an eleven belonging to a theatrical company, of which Mr. C. D. V. Smith, who plays for Sussex County, was Captain. The very fast bowling of Smith disorganised the soldiers until Captain Meyrick came to the rescue and saved his side.

At mess they used to tell an anecdote about his cricket experiences at which he never failed to smile. A regimental match was in progress, and one of the umpires on one side, a soldier, was regarded as somewhat inclined to be partial to his own side in his decisions. His side was beaten and after the match the captain of the team heard the umpire confide to one of the beaten Eleven: "We was winnin' ands down till' Mr. Meyrick comes in, and I simply couldn't say 'hout' "!

When Baden-Powell was quartered at Malta, he was pestered with the attentions of a lively girl who answered to the description of "a garrison" hack. He was always anxious to get walking exercise, and she used to persist in accompanying him in his afternoon tramp. To escape from a bore at Malta is nearly impossible, but B.-P. managed to do it. He disguised himself as a navvy, and harmlessly slouched past the unsuspecting siren who was waiting for him.

This happened for three days. On the fourth afternoon the "navvy" approached the lady and said: "Beg pardon, miss; could you tell me where Captain Baden-Powell is to be found? These three days he has sent me along this road to see if 'tis clear of active lasses who like walking, and there has not been so much as a stay lace on the road, so I want to tell him so?" Henceforth B.-P. took his exercise undisturbed.

Lord Rosslyn, who sent to the "Daily Mail" the good news about Pretoria, has in his life played many parts. The most diverting to his friends was when he edited "Scottish Life," in London. He used to go to Hyde Park immaculately clad, in the height of the season, each day about noon. Seated under a tree and smoking a succession of cigrettes in an exceptionally long jewelled holder, he would ostentatiously correct proofs. Each one he accurately laid down in rotation on the grass beneath four little stones, so that after half an hour he seemed surrounded by a small ocean of white proofs.

Major Lord Rosmead, who recently went to the war with the 3rd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers (Militia), naturally takes a keen interest in South African affairs, As everyone knows his father, as Sir Hercules Robinson, played a prominent part out there for many years and when he was advanced to the peerage he took his title from a place in Cape Colony. Lord Rosmead, although he has not inherited the conspicuous ability of his father and uncles, is by no means wanting in brains, and is a keen soldier. He only retired from the 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers (of which regiment he was for a considerable time adjutant) about two years ago, and since war was declared has been most anxious to get to the front. Rather above middle height, he is slightly built and fair, and has the beautiful white teeth for which the Robinsons are noted. Fond of outdoor pastimes, he excels at most games, particularly lawn tennis, and enjoys a day with the hounds. Lord Rosmead married a daughter of the late Lord Castlemaine, whom he met when quartered at Athlone, and they have three children. Lady Rosmead is devoted to dogs, and usually has several canine pets. She and her husband do a good deal of cycling when in the country. While stationed at Colchester they had the unpleasant distinction of being summoned and fined, for riding on the footpath, although it was quite deserted at the time.

Many regiments in the British Army have in them one or more specimens of "the gentleman ranker." The Welsh Regiment had, until recently, one such who bore a famous name. Private 5168 Drury Lowe joined the Welsh in February, 1897, when they were stationed at Devonport. It soon became patent to all that the new recruit was one born above his station. A glance at his attestation paper would have shown that he was a son of the late, Captain Drury Lowe, of Court House, Padstow, and that his next-of-kin was none other than his uncle, General Drury Lowe. The tragic circumstances of young Drury Lowe's death served to draw attention to the fact that he was a gentleman ranker. He proceeded to South Africa with his regiment at the beginning for the present war. When they were stationed at Klip River, another private was cleaning his rifle, when a cartridge unwittingly left in the breach exploded, the charge entering young Drury Lowe's side, and inflicting fatal injuries.

In several recent issues of "M. A. P." extracts have appeared from the interesting letters describing life in Mafeking, written for the "Pall Mall Gazette" by its enterprising war correspondent, Mr. James Emerson Neilly, who has been sharing the perils and privations of the besieged town since the opening of hostilities. Mr. Neilly is better known in Ireland, where he served his apprenticeship to journalism. He is a son of the late Mr. "James Neilly," who held an important position on the "Irish Times," first under its former proprietor, the late Major Knox, and then, until the time of his death, under Sir John Arnott; so it may be said that he was from his birth trained in the atmosphere of newspaper work. From his childhood passionately fond of animals, he soon became an accomplished horseman, which has proved eminently useful to him in the present campaign. The description of his ride from Johannesburg to Mafeking, previous to the investment, afforded some excellent reading. He has received training in ambulance work, and can use the rifle or the sword with as great freedom as he does the pen.

The fate of Hamburg made the cholera epidemic of 1892 historic. Its residents, at one time, died at the rate of six hundred per day. The awful experiences of the people in that city arrested the attention of the entire world. Hardly anyone from outside, except doctors and nurses, went to the scene of all this suffering. Sailors mutinied on being asked to go there, and so terrible was the aspect of affairs that every merchant in the plague-stricken city, violating the oath that pledged him to stand by it in times of danger, fled to districts where he was free from attack. From the outbreak of the plague, Mr. Neilly had watched its spread and studied with care the precautions adopted by the port authorities to prevent its introduction into Ireland. He paid strict attention to the arrival of ships from Hamburg, and, owing to the representations he made in the columns of the papers on which he served, the carriage of cargoes from that city to Dublin was suspended. He determined to go still further into the question of the plague, and decided on entering and sojourning in Hamburg for a time, despite the risks incurred by him in so doing.

The glimpses he gave of the cholera-stricken city were harrowing in the extreme. The scene, as described by him, of the Ohesdorff Kirchof, where the dead were buried at night by hundreds, conveyed a vivid impression of the horrors through which the people passed during the dread visitation. Even the cholera wards of the Errick Barracken held no terrors for Mr. Neilly, nor the plague-infested homes in the poorest quarters of the city. His nerves were good, and his courage screwed to the sticking-point, and scenes, the very reading of which would fill one with terror, were to the young journalist merely incidents met with in the discharge of his duty.

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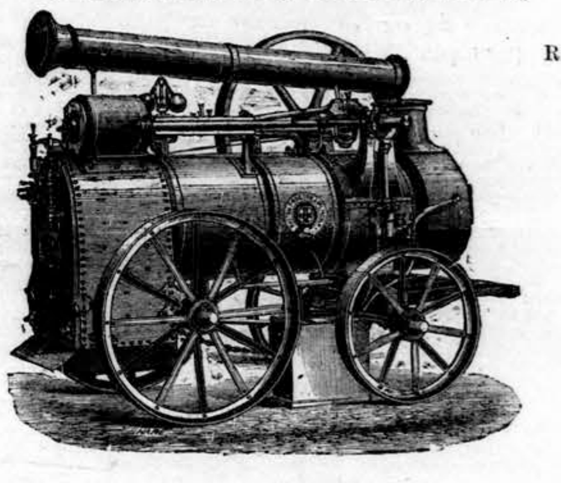

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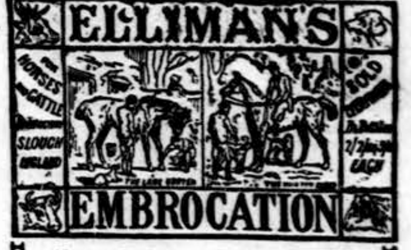

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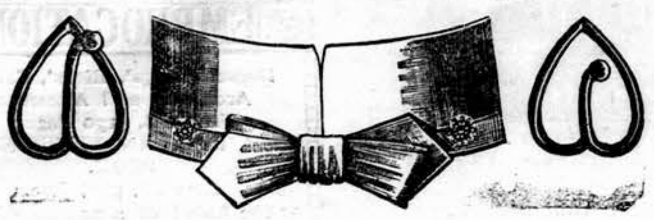

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PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

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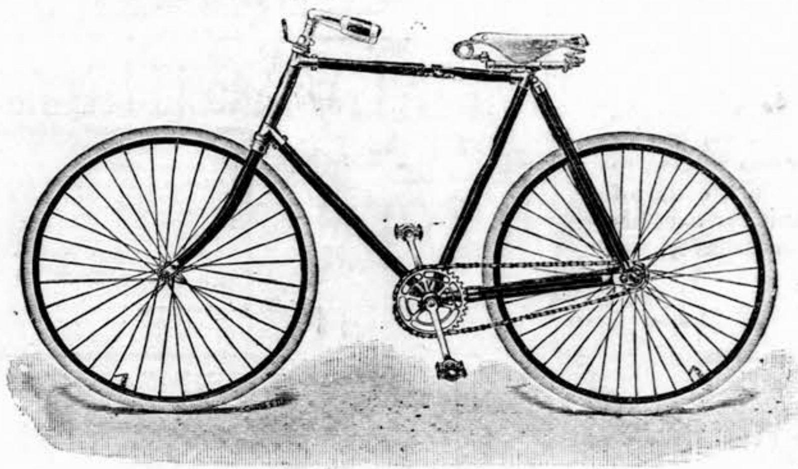
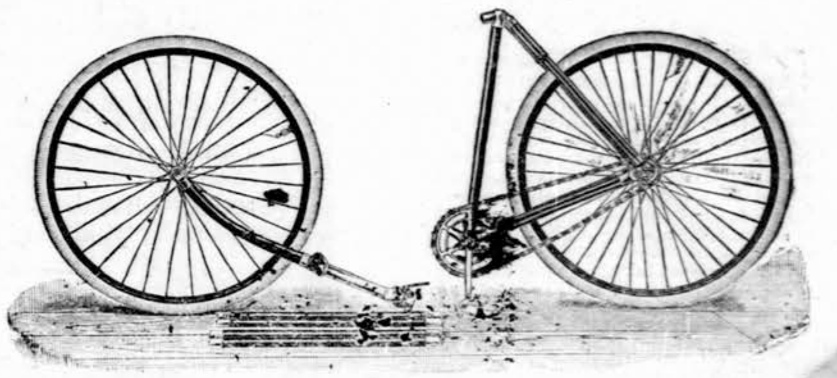
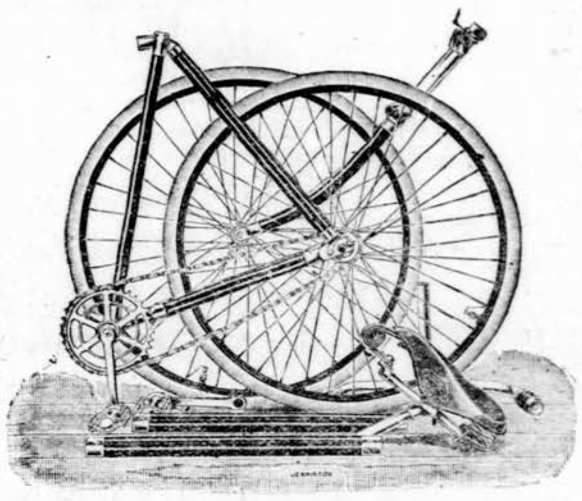


SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pitch roller chain; $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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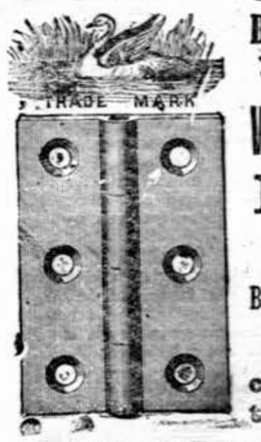

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